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THE FRONT PAGE

How Will the War End?

IT may be that we will not be able to say on which exact day the war did end. Dr. Benes, with a remarkable record of accurate prophecy, believes there will be no formal German surrender, and that parts of the German Army will continue to fight, here and there, until we have occupied the whole of Germany.

Can we therefore call the war with Germany ended only when we reach Berlin? Or will the breaking of the Siegfried Line, or the crossing of the Rhine be hailed as the real ending?

General Dittmar's voice, almost drowned out by the roar of our swiftly approaching tank columns, calls on the Germans to fight everywhere, to the last ditch, to convince us that the total surrender which we demand will be too slowly and dearly bought. But that last German hope was shattered in the break-out in Normandy, and the six months' delay in launching the much-counted-on V-1, V-2 and all the other contraptions of a deluded and perverted German science.

Not enough Germans will stick it out for this Hitler-Dittmar hope to be realized. We have seen that in France. While from Soviet casualty figures the rule on the Eastern front is still about four Germans who die fighting to one who surrenders, in Northern France that ratio has been almost reversed, and in Southern France the surrender has been wholesale.

Only a fraction of the German Army of Southern France is attempting what, to an honorable foe, would have to be conceded an epic attempt to fight their way 400 miles up the Rhone valley and back to the Reich. These show the last-ditch spirit which bears out Benes' prediction that we will have to smoke out bands of troops and SS from the hills and woods all through the Reich.

This, we may be sure, will be done. But before it is done, we may also be sure that truly vast quantities of arms and ammunition, tommy-guns and anti-tank guns, and even perhaps a few tanks bricked up in remote garages, will be hidden away to be used when opportunity offers by a nation whose entire youth has been raised in fanaticism and gangsterism.

The war may be "over" one of these early autumn days, and we will have our big victory celebration and cut-back the orders to our arms factories. But it is going to take years of vigilance to finally defeat the Germans.

While the European war seems to be rushing to a successful conclusion, hard fighting continues in the South Pacific, with new attacks being launched by sea and air upon Japan's wide-flung bases guarding the Philippines. This is the kind of preliminary softening-up a United States Navy heavy cruiser administers to Jap island defences: heavy shelling at point blank range.

Ominous Silence

WE are somewhat disquieted by the total lack of any rally to the support of Senator Bouchard by those who speak the French tongue and yet think as he does about the dangers to national unity of certain political doctrines currently preached in French Canada. That there are such persons, and that they are not negligible, either in numbers or in influence, we are strongly convinced. But they have been strangely silent since the day when Mr. Godbout lightened his laboring vessel by throwing Mr. Bouchard into the angry waters.

The explanation seems to lie in the enormous economic power of the interests to which Mr. Bouchard has opposed himself. In the present complex state of our business life, few men can afford the luxury of complete self-expression on matters which offend the susceptibilities of powerful groups. The only voice which has yet been heard in support of Mr. Bouchard is that of the weekly newspaper, *Le Jour*, edited by Jean Charles Harvey, whose business interests are not mainly French-Canadian. The better portion of the French Liberal press has abstained from denouncing him but has equally abstained from supporting him, and the official French Conservative publication has denounced him in such unmeasured terms as to compel a repudiation from Mr. Bracken.

These symptoms are far more alarming than the simple fact that Mr. Bouchard was dismissed from a post in the provincial service just before a hotly contested election. They indicate widespread suppression of the honest convictions of sincere and broad minded men. They indicate that certain views on the political rights and responsibilities of religious bodies will not be tolerated in French Canada. They thus threaten the Dominion with a cleavage on the subject of religion in politics, more dangerous than that of the Manitoba School question, which it required all the courage and genius of a Laurier to settle without tearing the young nation apart. And there is no Laurier in sight in French Canada at the moment.

Doubtful Neighbors

THE recent orgy of land grabbing oratory in the United States Senate is a useful reminder that we can never quite assume that the behavior of that country towards other and less powerful countries will always be the strictly correct behavior of the good neighbor. The three notorious senators are never likely to control the policies of the United States in the sense of being able to force it into positive action in accordance with their will.

But we must not forget that owing to the two-thirds majority rule on treaties it is always possible that such men may have it in their power to block the designs of the United States Government and of the majority of the American people insofar as these require to be executed in treaty form. By preventing a better treaty they may be able to force the adoption of a worse one. There is unfortunately no such widespread realization among the American electorate of the indecency of proposals to strip the nation's allies of their possessions as would be needed if the world is to be assured that McKellarism will never become an operative American policy.

Poland in Europe

THAT eminent liberal publicist Walter Lippmann reminded us the other day of what used to be a truism, but is in danger of being forgotten today: that the Polish solution is a test-case for the European solution, that the Polish frontier is the frontier of European civilization, the Christian, individualistic civilization towards which the European peoples have been striving—and mankind can do no more—for centuries.

It will depend to a great extent on whether a free and democratic Poland is allowed to be set up if European civilization will endure in anything like the form in which we have known it, and if there will be a chance to bring that continent to the unity which is clearly its only salvation.

We are not necessarily arguing here against the Soviet materialistic and totalitarian philosophy (the word "democracy" needs to be rescued from the international communists). We only say that it is not of Europe, and is in fact entirely incompatible with European Christian, individualistic society.

It may be that the Soviet philosophy has already made such inroads into Europe that the old beliefs are doomed; and our friends of the Left, so certain that their way repre-

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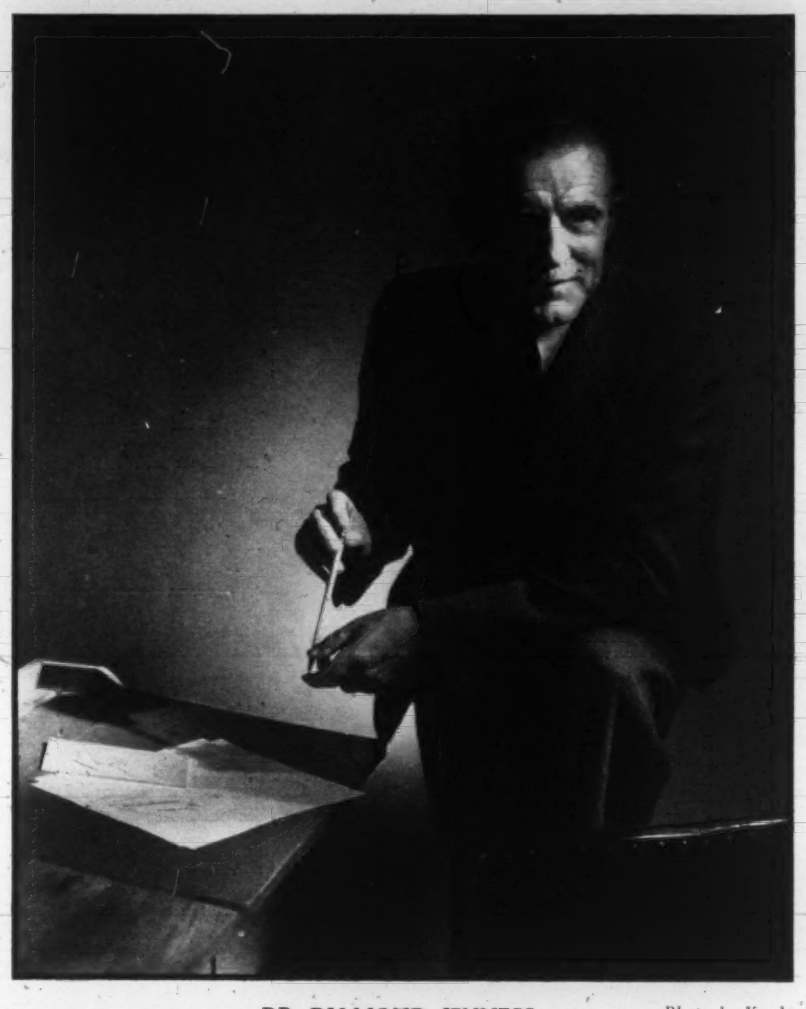

DR. DIAMOND JENNESS —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

New Zealand Birthplace of the Chief Authority on Eskimos

By COROLYN COX

FOR many years, though the general public may not have been aware of the fact, Diamond Jenness has ranked as a very distinguished Canadian. He has, indeed, brought world recognition to Canada in scientific, cultural and learned societies of international scope. Today the general public has discovered him, and his name has figured in recent editorials in the press from coast to coast. It's one of those quirks of war!

Dr. Jenness bears the solemn title, "Chief of Anthropological Division, National Museum of Canada." He is one of the finest ethnologists in the world, is recognized as THE authority on Eskimo and some Indian tribes. All that is an old story. Now something disturbing has happened to Canada. Approach of war led to building the string of airfields up our west coast known as Northwest Staging Route, and then the Alaska Highway was shoved through to service them. West to East also air fields cross our far north, through Labrador and Newfoundland to Greenland. It was like a tornado or earthquake suddenly tearing the walls off a many-storied building, revealing to the passerby individual and group activities and family lives that had been going on all along—in privacy.

Jenness' article, "The Eskimos—Their Past and Future," just published in the summer issue of *Queen's Quarterly*, and immediately quoted so widely, doesn't contain any startling new facts about our Eskimos that Dr. Jenness has not reiterated in learned societies for years. What has happened, however, is that the conditions among the peoples of whom we serve as "guardians" have been revealed in open comparison now with similar groups under U.S., Danish and Soviet control. The quiet words of this most gentle-mannered scientist have, as it were, suddenly gone out over a loud-speaker network.

The comparison revealed is not very happy for Canada. For the first time the one force seems to be rising which alone can lead to a satisfactory alteration of the picture; i.e., the public interest that leads to practical use of the knowledge of experts.

Diamond Jenness was born in New Zealand, fifty-eight years ago. His grandfather came out there from the U.S. when Wellington was a village of two hundred people scratched out of the forest and the total white population of New Zealand was less than a thousand. Diamond's father was left an orphan, became a shepherd boy on the hillsides, used to cut a good stack of wood first thing in the morning to pay for his breakfast. By and by he tinkered with watches and clocks, experimented with wood turning, learned to manufacture jewellery. He wound up as the principal manufacturing jeweller of New Zealand, able to retire at fifty and raise his family of five boys and five girls in a comfortable and happy fashion. His English wife was the product of the Cornish "gentleman farmer" tradition, which combines both cultural interests and exceptional household skills. The Jenness' 22 acres on a hillside near Wellington was a show place preserve of native trees plus the English fruits and berries, with strawberries "under glass," and all the children doing their jobs to produce the results, inside and outside the house.

Studied at Oxford

Diamond, eighth in the family, was educated at Wellington Boys' College, an institution for day boys and boarders, of a type between the English "public" and the Canadian public school. Diamond went on to Victoria University College in Wellington, loved books and classical studies, gambolled happily in Greek and Latin, collected prizes and scholarships in his stride. After securing his B.A. he stayed on for an M.A. without any special plan for a "career". He was awarded a travelling fellowship that took him to Balliol College, Oxford, from 1908 to 1911, where he achieved second class honors in classics. Anthropology he studied as part of the humanities. "*Homo sum*," says Terence, "*Humani nil a me alienum puto.*" (I am a man—nothing pertaining to man is uninteresting to me.) Oxford University asked Dr. Jenness to lead an anthropological expedition to New Guinea in 1911-12 to study the natives of the D'Entrecastreaux Archipelago. He spent a year in the territory so prominent in war news today. Buna was one of his points, for example. His findings appeared in book form in 1921.

Dr. Jenness was only just home in New Zealand from the Oxford-New Guinea project when the Canadian Government cabled from Ottawa to ask him to accept the appointment of ethnologist to the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-16. The explorer, Stefansson, was head of the expedition, which was divided into two groups. Jenness joined the Southern Party, under R. M. Anderson, set forth from Victoria to Nome on the *Karluk*, which took up all the expedition members except the two leaders, Stefansson and Anderson. Jenness was one of those who left Nome on the *Karluk*, expecting to meet the rest of the party when they all got to Herschel Island. Instead, the tragic drama of the loss of the *Karluk*, crushed in the ice, led to the death of eleven members of the expedition. Jenness was fortunately off the ship on a hunting trip over the ice when the Karluk was carried off in a sudden blow. He spent the winter with the Eskimos east of Point Barrow. They showed him the pitch lake from which they dipped up fuel for their lamps—it has since become a U.S. Navy oil preserve. In the spring Jenness dug up an ancient Eskimo settlement on Barter Island. That summer he and topographer J. Raffles Cox, inexperienced as seaman, tackling arctic ice for the first time, manoeuvered the *North Star* along the coast from Herschel Island to Coronation Gulf and Bernard Harbor.

Lived With Eskimos

Jenness made a thorough anthropological study of the Coronation Gulf Eskimos. He got himself "adopted" by a fine old pair of natives, Ikpuk and his wife, "Icehouse," lived the year-round cycle with the tribe, hunting and travelling with them, sharing their food (which nearly killed him, incidentally!). His reports, constituting five volumes of the Canadian Arctic Expedition series put out by the Department, are the leading scientific work that has been written on Canadian Eskimos. His popular book, "The People of the Twilight," is a beautiful bit of writing, a charming and easily read saga. His vocabulary and grammar of the Eskimo language has only just been published. Another volume of the reports is still to come.

Ice prevented the mail boat from getting through to the expedition that year. Not till November 1915 did these men hear about the first world war, and after that it took them eight months to return to Ottawa. Directly he turned in his notes and materials at Ottawa, Jenness joined up, as an acting corporal helped recruit an overseas draft, served in France with the 58th Field Artillery till the end of the war.

After the war, Jenness returned to Ottawa to get out his reports on the Arctic expedition, accepted a permanent appointment on the Civil Service staff in 1920, was made Chief of the Division of Anthropology in 1928. Since then he has published the authoritative "Indians of Canada." As official Canadian delegate he has attended scientific gatherings in various parts of the world, investigated all the chief museums on the European continent.

Next to Copenhagen, we DID have quite the finest Eskimo collection in the world, but alas, what with cramped quarters, pushing the Museum staff and material about during two wars and general lack of public support between times, deterioration has been severe.

After the last war, Wellington, New Zealand, tore down buildings on one of its finest sites, put up a fine museum and art gallery as its Memorial to its war dead. Auckland did the same, with funds from both the city and by subscription.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Recall Inherent in Socialism: CCF Isn't Arbitrary

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHY all the pother about the "recall" as a policy of the C.C.F.? The recall is inherent in all Socialist parties and, since the C.C.F. is a camouflaged political party, the recall is part and parcel of its structure. It is logical that it should be. Your political Socialist does not look on a Socialist member of Parliament or Legislature as a "representative" of the electors of the constituency he is elected for. On the contrary he is regarded as a delegate of the Socialist Party and as such, may have his delegated authority withdrawn at any time. This view is again logical for your true-blue Socialist distrusts the honor of all persons, even that of his colleagues.

No doubt Mr. Voaden (Aug. 12th) believes that he has the right of it when he says "the candidate (C.C.F.) who is elected is free to exercise his own judgment, etc.)". Unfortunately for Mr. Voaden the event proves that a Socialist member of Parliament or Legislature is not a free man.

Forty odd years ago, Ralph Smith, M.P. for Nanaimo, B.C. (he was a Labor man) dared to exercise his personal judgment and vote as he thought best. The Socialists' executive in Nanaimo thought otherwise, demanded his resignation and expelled him from membership in their Party though he was not actually a member and had given no pledge. Over thirty years later another member of Parliament for Nanaimo, B.C., Mr. J. S. Taylor, also dared to exercise his judgment. His resignation was demanded and he was expelled from the C.C.F. for daring to do as he thought best. These two events are perfectly logical to the Socialist mind, for the Socialist Party is not democratic but is wholly totalitarian.

I believe that Nanaimo, B.C. has the doubtful honor of being the earliest and most consistent Socialist centre in Canada. The leaders of that cult there have not been professors, preachers and other brands of pedagogues, which fact may account for the frankly un-subtle character of the utterances of the several C.C.F. spouters from British Columbia. They are too frank to fit in with the subtility of the spouters from the effete East.

WM. E. LAIRD.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

About the "Recall"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of Aug. 19th you say "It is no part of the British theory that the electors of a constituency will always know better than the elected member what action it is desirable for a legislature to take in a given situation." True, the constituency may not always know better, but it is also British theory that the electorate are entitled to make their own mistakes; this is not the exclusive privilege of the member.

May I ask why this country should be bound to the point of suffocation by the traditionalism of 'British theory.' Whence came much of your vaunted 'British theory'? I'll tell you—it had its origins in the rotten boroughs, the Old Sarums and the fetish of the old-school-tie—and your cherished tradition perpetuated it.

You say: "The member is supposed to have familiarized himself with that situation before he votes; the electors are not supposed to pay much attention to such things between elections—which we venture to suggest is a very reasonable supposition."

That's just it—"between elections." Under your idolized 'British theory' there is only a couple of weeks' fireworks and hysteria before election; then the whole business is forgotten till another election. Well, look at the mess into which such methods of hoodwinking the electorate has gotten the old parties. CCF clubs believe there is something more involved in the vote than two weeks' pre-election bombast and hysteria—therefore they function the year round, week in week out.

CCF metes out no arbitrary treatment to its members. They are held in esteem and confidence; even affection. But they are scrupulous in periodically giving an account of their stewardship to their electorate. If a candidate deceives to get elected, we want to be in position to give him his come-uppance as soon as he has convicted himself of false-pretenses. An honorable member will be given cheerfully every break. Conversely we will put the fear of God into the other kind.

And in carrying these ideas into practice, I don't think the ramparts of 'British theory' will be crashed to rubble.

Moncton, N.B. OWEN O'CLONTARF.

A Costly Bonus

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

Dr. Charlotte Whitton in an admirable analysis: "Are Family Grants The Answer We Need?" (your issue of Aug. 19), goes on to show what any thinking person would suspect; that this hastily passed Bill will cost the country, eventually, upwards of a million dollars a day in its present form, and benefit few outside of Quebec. Similarly, social legislation reduced Britain to bankruptcy and forced Macdonald's resignation in 1931, as it most certainly will Canada's if proceeded with.

It is to be greatly hoped that Premier Drew will be able to gather the support of the western provinces decidedly against this latest folly. One admires Dr. Bruce for giving in the House its correct name.

Vancouver, B.C. F. G. HURST.

There is talk of Canada undertaking such schemes after the present war. Much of the best early Canadiana was picked up by the Germans, housed in Munich, Stuttgart and Frankfurt Museums. Perhaps, if we haven't bombed all the Museums to bits, we might get some of it back to Canada after this war as "reparations"!

Dr. Jenness' job for Canada is the recording of scientific facts about his Eskimos and Indians. He is not expected to interpret these facts in the light of how they should influence government policy. Administration of government policy rests with Indian Affairs Branch. During this war Dr. Jenness has been used as Deputy Director of Special Intelligence for the R.C.A.F. He has still in reserve a great human, social contribution to make to this country which we might extract from him at a great bargain for ourselves before he reaches the age of retirement.

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The Front Page

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sents the millennium, would say "hooray" to that. It is widely suggested that Russian prestige is going to influence a large part of the impoverished European population to embrace her "new" way.

But we fancy that the experience with German totalitarianism has led to such a vivid appreciation of the value of human freedom among the European peoples (it has so in France) that the Soviet system can only be widely implanted by the aid of the Red Army of occupation to local communist groups.

In this regard the beginnings in Poland are not reassuring. In contrast to the lack of aid which the Red Army has afforded to the supporters of the Polish Government-in-exile, in their heroic rising in Warsaw (Vernon Bartlett states that it is a fact that the Soviet authorities have even refused us the use of the air shuttle service we have developed to Russia for the purpose of using Russian bases to drop supplies) is the support which the Red Army has given the Kremlin-sponsored Polish "Committee of National Liberation" in Lublin. Civic elections have now been held in that provisional capital in which the Committee's men were the only ones allowed on the ballot.

Premier Mikolajsyzk has made a fair and conciliatory offer to Moscow for a Polish solution. A new Polish Council would be formed in Warsaw as soon as that city is liberated, with equal representation on it for the principal political parties of the nation, including the party which backs the Lublin Committee, and excluding all known fascists. Free elections would then be held under this council. Poland would be permitted an alliance with Britain and the United States, as well as with Russia and Czechoslovakia.

It would be hard to exaggerate the importance to Europe's future of the acceptance by Russia of this solution. If Poland is not to be truly free, can Czechoslovakia remain free, can the Balkans be free again, can Germany, or even Austria, whose independence was specifically provided for in the Moscow Declaration as the strategic key of Europe, resist the tide from the east?

Ah well, what does it matter?, did someone say? It matters because there is a great deal in the European idea worth saving. It matters because we have already fought two wars and spilt much good Canadian blood to keep Europe free.

It matters because, until that happy but remote day when a true world state is formed, which will control all the armed force and make wars as impossible between nations as they are between the Northern and Southern States, or between Ontario and Quebec today, we are still dealing in balance of power politics, whether we like it or not.

MOTHER TO SON

NOT that I "tread the flowery meads of Spring"
And you not with me, nor that you did leave
These dawns and sunsets, do I mourn or grieve.
You, too, have stars and seasons. For no thing
Would I have tied you to my apron's string
Nor held you by some bond that I might weave
And you might long in youthful strength to cleave:
I cling not and I taught you not to cling.

But when the lilacs bud, or new blooms flake
Upon the fruit trees, when surprised I find
New color on the garden ground we brake,
Then do I wish for you, with heart and mind,
And pleasure lives only because I know
Beauty is visible to you where'er you go.

EMILY LEAVENS

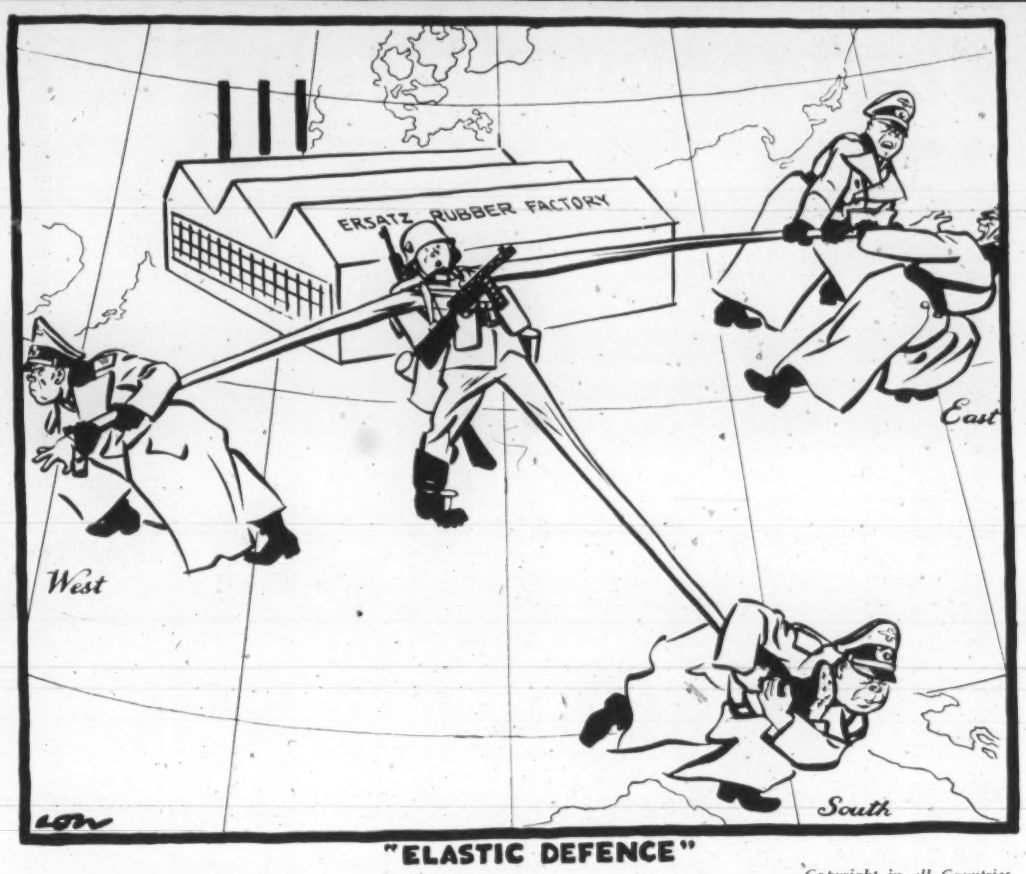
"Tout Comprendre"

IT IS a French and not an English proverb which declares that to understand everything is to pardon everything; but English-speaking Canadians will admit that it is desirable that they should understand as much as possible of the reasons for the present attitude of the French people before they decide how much of it they are prepared to pardon and how much not. Unfortunately the information available in English for such an understanding is not at all complete; and even that which is available in French has to be scrutinized with considerable care.

The true reasons for the present French-Canadian attitude are certainly not those which were expressed in the more extravagant speeches of electioneer orators competing for the extremist vote in the recent contest. Very few French-Canadians really believe—certainly Mr. Sauriol does not—that the British have no soldiers who can really fight and are compelling French-Canadians to do their fighting for them. Very few really believe—certainly Mr. Hamel does not—that in time of war the Dominion Government has no power over the taxicab rates in the city of Quebec. Very few really believe that the Dominion military authorities are deliberately trying to turn French-Canadians into "English" by exposing them to contact with English-Canadians in mixed regiments of the compulsory service army. These are the things that are shouted about on the hustings to influence the last two per cent of the votes; they are not the things that determine the votes; of ninety-eight per cent of the electors and the attitudes of all the parties. These bigger things do not emerge much in the discussions.

In so far as the present French-Canadian attitude has been produced by any act of the national authority as embodied in Parliament, it is due to two outstanding things. Neither of these things is much talked about, at any rate in election campaigning. The French-Canadian bitterly resents his young men having been conscripted, even though it is merely for service in North America; but he cannot say very much about it, because his political representatives of the moment both at Ottawa and at Quebec accepted the arrangement as the best possible means of heading off the demand for overseas conscription, and also as something against which it was pretty hard to make a logical protest without ditching the whole concept of Canadian national unity. After all, if French-Canadians cannot be called upon to defend British Columbia, there is not much use in pretending that the two provinces are in the same nation. Nevertheless the resentment exists, and is none the less bitter because it cannot be expressed. The view of Mr. Houde, that Parliament "had no mandate" to enact such conscription, is the prevailing view of the French part of the province.

The French-Canadian bitterly resents also the breach of the British North America Act involved in the postponement of the redistribution which should have followed the census of 1941, and which would have greatly increased the proportional weight of the Quebec representation. Now it is pretty safe to assume that the reasons which led the representatives of the majority to take this action had nothing to do with any desire to rob the French of their due share of seats; they had rather to do with the extreme difficulty of reducing the seats of Saskatchewan and Ontario, at a time when it could be claimed, whether rightly or not, that the shortage of population was temporary and due to war. For this reason the great majority of English-speaking Canadians are wholly unaware that any wrong was done to, or even any hardship inflicted on, the people of Quebec. But the fact remains that in an election in which the whole course of the nation's destiny may well be determined by five or six seats more or less in one of the four main political groups, the other eight provinces will elect a dozen more members than the 1941 census would have entitled them to. If Canada had an Irish province, a province in which the great majority of the electors were of Irish origin, and the same thing were done to it, nobody would ever convince those Irish electors that it was due to anything but a deliberate conspiracy to rob poor old Ireland of her due. The French are not altogether dissimilar to the Irish. And decennial redistribution is a constitutional right and obligation.



"ELASTIC DEFENCE"

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Considering the Unknown

STRANGE how little blobs of ignorance will lie about one's mind for years! The larger masses gradually dissolve in the course of one's casual reading, or may be resolutely dispersed by study, but always there is a residuum. Either the subject of the ignorance is unimportant, dulling one's native curiosity, or if it be known in the large some minor details are overlooked and lie unregarded in the convolutions of thought.

It will be remembered that the amiable *Mr. Richard Swiveller* called frequently upon *The Marchioness* and in the dimness of *Sally Brass's* kitchen taught her the minor mathematics inherent in the game of cribbage. She was a ready learner and soon thrilled her benevolent partner with the glad cry "Two for his heels."

In all the years since "The Old Curiosity Shop" was first read that phrase has been one of the clots of unawareness lurking in a corner of our mind. We do not say that cribbage in the large is unimportant. Many persons devote their lives to it, and we understand that its popularity is growing. But for us, in adolescence, perhaps it was less important than baseball, poetry, swimming, Latin prose, poker and plain trigonometry. It was one of those subjects to be taken up when we had time. And the time was long a-coming.

After thirty years or so it came, in a sort of left-handed way. An enthusiast taught it to us one evening, and even, on one Christmas, gave us a board (with ivory pegs). But we fear the root of the matter was not in us, for we neglected the board (and pegs) for Mark Twain, J. M. Barrie, Bernard Shaw and others. Besides our teacher, less competent than Mr. Swiveller, never even mentioned "Two for his heels." Under what circumstances the phrase should pop out and the ivory peg should be advanced two holes we never knew and probably never will know.

Other and, we think, more important subjects have engaged our interest, such as the probable time of Mr. Bracken's entry into Parliament and the agricultural policy of the CCF. Also our thinking of late has been more or less turned to Gin Rummy.

The Passing Show

AT THE watch-repair counter, one of a small but earnest crowd, we stood waiting our turn for attention. In due time the horological physician screwed a glass into his eye, saw what was wrong with the watch and said, "About four weeks. I'll telephone when it's ready. Name, please?"

We answered, more loudly than we had intended, since waiting — for four weeks — exacerbates nerves.

Came a voice, a manly voice, on our left hand, "Of SATURDAY NIGHT?"

We nodded. He was a stout and hefty personage, with cold, grey eyes, and a cold smile. There seemed to be a half-hidden menace in his tone as he continued; "J. E. M., generally on Page 3?"

"Yes" (timidly.)

"I read all those verses," he added; and then he paused, allowing our imagination to race over a road all bumpy with hypotheses. "Maybe he's sore at something we wrote. Maybe his wife's relations are sore. Maybe he's a politician about to intimidate us. Maybe he's a critic despising all non-serious verse. Maybe—"

"Hope you like it," we breathed.

"Sure. It's swell. The whole paper's swell, but I go first to Page 3."

Then, our business done, we turned away, tossing a nervous smile and a bow to a good friend, but remembering later, when well away from the store, that we had been too flustered to ask his name.

If he will call at our office we'll buy him a twenty-five-cent cigar.

•

Remedy for Blatherskites

"This is a period for kindness and charity,"
So say appeasers with force and with clarity.
Prithee excuse our satiric hilarity.

Sweetness and charm and enduring prosperity,
These are entrancing delights, of a verity,
But in a war there's some need of severity.

Freedom is one thing, and license another.
What shall we do with our blatherskite brother?
Speak to him softly and sweetly—like mother?

Ninety per cent of us find him mephitical,
Whether religious or merely political.
He is a nuisance, when times are so critical.

Muzzles are out, in our land of felicity,
But if the papers denied him publicity
We'd be well shut of his hate and lubricity.

J. E. M.

•

The J. B. Lippincott Company bought a lot of old cartons recently for the shipment of their books. Now they're afraid that some of the parcels may go astray. They bear the seal and trade-mark of a well-known brand of whiskey. It's a thirsty world; and not for culture.

•

Considering the present state of his armies Mr. Hitler should be interested in a new book on the Control of Mildew.

•

A captured German general is hinting that Hitler is insane. If he imagines that this is news he's a little behind the times.

•

A sentence from a freshman's theme, quoted by "Counterpoints" (and many others). "The flower-clad porch of the cottage was fragrant and charming with twisting wisteria and climbing concubines."

•

Familiarity Breeds Something

When rounded legs were hid
In flounces, tucks and laces,
The populace was bid
To Burlesque and other places
Where three score ladies'-legs (in tights those days)
Illumed the nights and daily matinées.

But I have seen this year
And didn't have to look
More legs per day, right here,
Than in the old "Black Crook."
They are so common in these summer days
I see them with uninterested gaze.

J. E. M.

•

Writing to the Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT in protest a valued correspondent has produced a mixed metaphor which stands solitary in its magnificence: "Mounting numbers of Canadians are thinking that some of these barnacled traditions which smell should be dragged forth into the light of day to determine whether they are pulling their weight in the boat." When the barnacles on the outside of the boat get in and start rowing you surely have something.

National Immunization Week Protects Children

Infants under one year are in greatest danger from diphtheria and whooping cough, often mistaken for less serious illnesses.

NATIONAL Immunization Week, September 10 to 16, sponsored by the Health League of Canada and Health Departments throughout the country, brings to the attention of parents once more the needless loss of Canadian children due to such preventable diseases as whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox.

From 1939 to 1942 inclusively there were in Canada 10,762 cases of diphtheria, 65,688 of scarlet fever, 71,784 of whooping cough. During the first nine months of 1943, these three diseases took the lives of 580 Canadians, 46 per cent of whom were under one year of age. Always war carries with it an increased threat of epidemics, which take their heaviest toll among young children and infants.

Yet medical science has the means to prevent these diseases. Toxoid *prevents* diphtheria. In some communities where diphtheria immunization programs have been carried on there has been no diphtheria for many years. In 1940, Toronto, with a population of nearly 700,000 had not a single case, a record believed to be without parallel in any city of corresponding size. Yet the following year, the disease was brought to the city by a visitor from an outside point, with the result that diphtheria cases numbered 20, with two deaths.

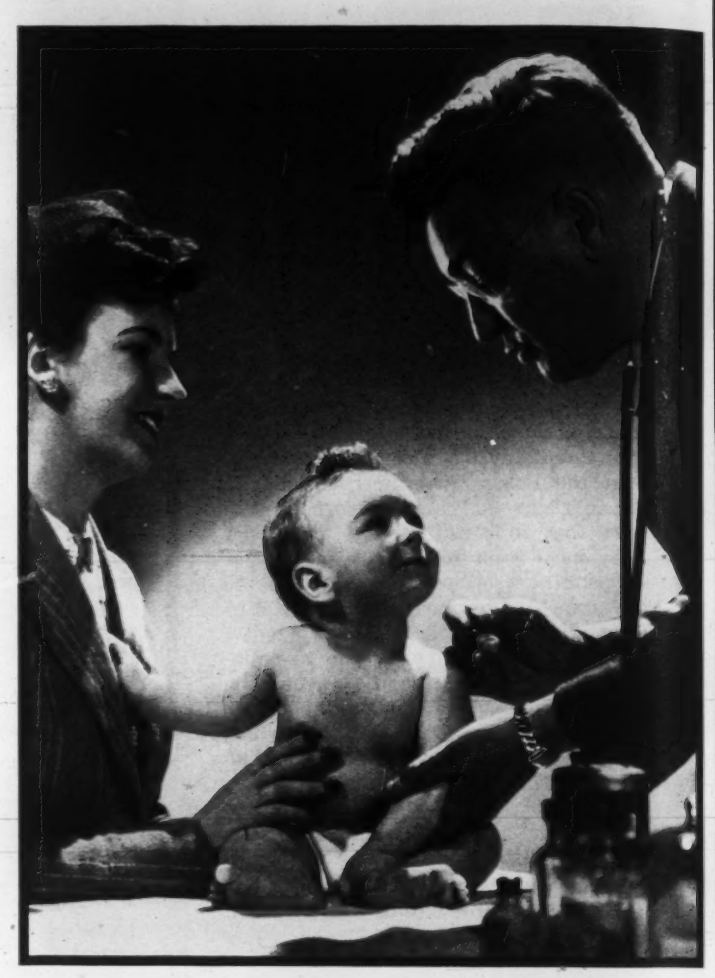
Which shows there can be no letup in the immunization campaigns conducted by Health authorities to urge parents to protect their children against communicable diseases by the simple measures which medical science has provided.

DIPHTHERIA toxoid is best given from six to nine months of age. It is usually given in three small doses under the skin; the doses spaced about three weeks apart. The child should get a fourth or "re-inforcing" dose when he starts to school.

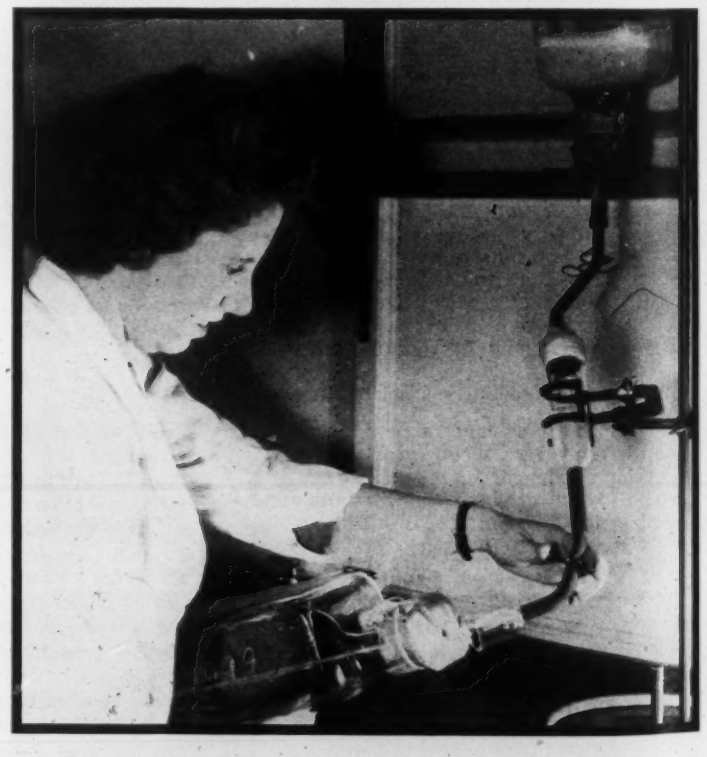
Whooping cough vaccine protects against whooping cough and should be given between the ages of six months and one year. Like diphtheria toxoid it is given under the skin in three doses. A preparation now available combines whooping cough vaccine and diphtheria toxoid, making it possible to carry on immunization against both diseases with the same injections, thereby saving many trips to the doctor or clinic. While scarlet fever toxin has not been perfected as has diphtheria toxoid, it offers a high degree of immunization, and health departments are glad to distribute it to physicians for this use.

We all know what smallpox is, though many of us have never seen a case, thanks to the widespread immunity given by smallpox vaccination. Yet before its discovery, many thousands died of this dread disease, so universal in its occurrence and during the Middle Ages considered so inevitable that parents deliberately exposed their children to contagion. Today, smallpox, almost defeated, need never again enter our homes if we are vigilant.

Health Department clinics are prepared to administer these toxoids and vaccines free of charge. Parents with children, especially those under one year of age, are urged to make use of these facilities for immunization, or if they prefer, to utilize the services of the family doctor.



Not too young for toxoid—best given from 6 to 9 months of age. He counts on you to do for him what he cannot do for himself.



In the laboratory: This is the method of planting cultures in the preparation of vaccines to prevent whooping cough.

Health League's survey of 1000 homes in Toronto's Moss Park district showed 80% of children toxoided, only 50% vaccinated.

Sterilizing is one of a series of essential steps in preparing diphtheria toxoid of highest quality.

Periodically school pupils carry home to their parents the Health League's message urging toxoiding for all children.

How Britain's Human Torpedoes Operate

By CHARLES BRUCE

The public has been told little about Britain's human torpedoes and midget submarines. But recently at a special press showing the Admiralty unveiled many of the secrets of their small undersea craft including the two-man self-propelled torpedo and a four-man miniature submarine. In this article Mr. Bruce describes some of the details of these colorful craft.

THE ruddy, middle-aged three-striper glanced meditatively at the hills, steep and strong and placid in their strength; dotted with grazing sheep, splashed here and there with the ragwort-yellow of gorse, the larch's light green and the darker green of spruce. Somewhere a cock-pheasant called.

"No, you don't find many people around here," the three-striper said. "A hundred and fifty-odd years ago these hills were cultivated—you can see what's left of the old stone fences up there. Then the textile business got big, there was money in wool, and the lairds put them off their holdings and went into sheep."

He smiled reflectively. "That's where you got a lot of Canadians."

It was a bit odd to hear him going back into the almost-forgotten economics of an old tragedy that yet had its indirect part in the making of a new country. Odd when you turned your eyes downward to the narrow reach of tidal water that somehow seems at home in the heart of these hills, and watched two helmeted heads move silently toward you across the steel-grey surface of the loch.

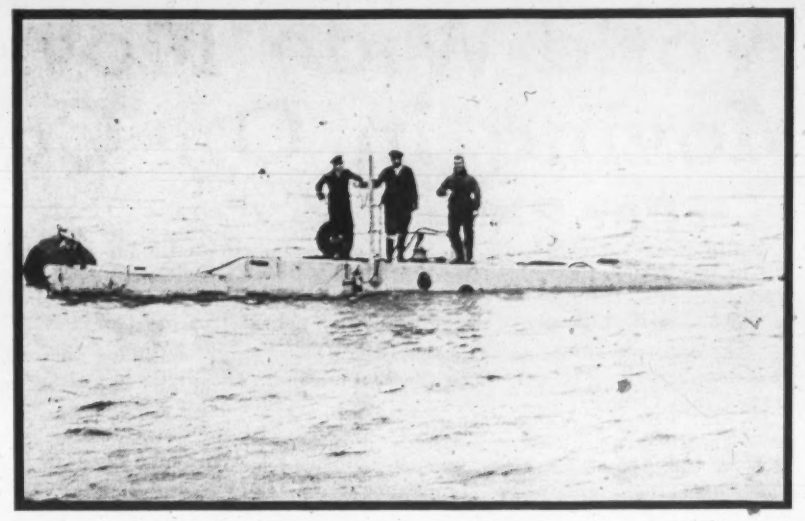
But not so odd when you considered how thoroughly and how completely this war, especially perhaps for Britain, is a thing of the people. Preoccupation with people was not so unnatural in a man helping to win a war for a nation that in its best hours has always put people ahead of machines and used machines as tools rather than masters.

There was vivid evidence of that out there on the loch, and under it, for the lads riding that curious contraption commonly called a "human torpedo" were Raggy Townsend, now a sub-lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, but once a dry-cleaner in Derby; and Mark Goldstein, who was cutting hair around Stepney and Maida Vale when Hitler smashed into Poland.

The dry-cleaner and the barber were riding around on a counterpart of the self-propelled cartridge-craft that slipped into Palermo Harbor one January night in 1943, negotiated the submarine netting, and left their explosive noses behind to tear open the new cruiser Ulpio Traiano and the transport Viminale. Lieut. R. T. G. Greenland and Sub-Lieut. R. G. Dove, both "duration" volunteers of the R.N.V.R.—"citizen seamen"—got the D.S.O. for that job, a couple of ratings won the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, and two others were mentioned in dispatches. All six reached shore safely and were taken prisoner.

The Admiralty got around to telling this story in April of 1944, when apparently there was no further necessity for concealing the means of attack from the enemy. It was a sensational yarn for British newspapers. Back in the last war Commander Godfrey Herbert had submitted plans for a "human torpedo" but they were turned down. It was really a small explosive submarine equipped with a detachable cushioned compartment in which the crew would ride. Early in the present conflict the Italians were supposed to have made an unsuccessful attack on shipping at Malta with some sort of similar weapon. Strange German contraptions came ashore on the Anzio beachhead. But apparently it was Britain who had a secret weapon that really worked.

Newspaper artists drew conceptions of the missile. There were some blurry official photographs, mostly of water splashing around the middles of two men riding something that looked like a log with a couple of unlopped limbs to hold onto. Rewrite men padded out their stories by ringing in the history of such apparatus and references to Jules Verne. But actually they hadn't much to go on.



Britain's "midget sub" may look like a fugitive from the navy of Liliput, but this 50-foot craft without conning tower, in order to cut down the silhouette, is a counterpart of the one that smashed the Tirpitz in Alten Fjord, Norway. It's four-man crew (three of them seen here on deck) consists of its commander, a steersman, a man to operate the pumps and diving apparatus and a rating who tends the ordinary marine surface engine, which also charges batteries for the electric motor used when she submerges. Lower photo shows the "X-craft" under way, with a member of her crew at the hatchway. Its range and torpedo armament are secret.

Deadly Striking Power

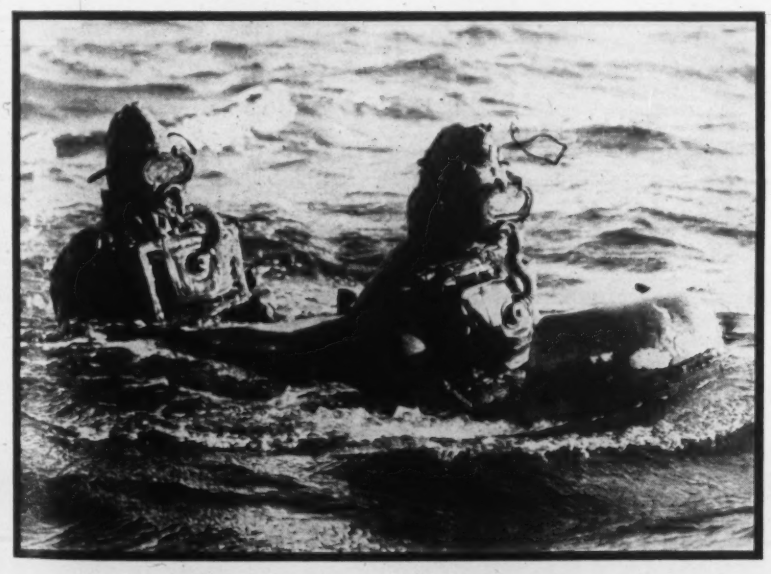
The Admiralty decided it was safe now to let the press have a look. They even threw in an added attraction. Back in October it was disclosed that midget submarines had crippled the German battleship Tirpitz in Alten Fjord. The Fjord is more than a thousand miles from the nearest British base, so it was easy to figure out that these stunted submersibles must be something worth while.

Now we were to be allowed to see both on the same day, in the same stretch of water, to write fairly freely and to take pictures. So it was that train, boat and bus and boat again carried us to the appointed place and the bizarre was added to the fantastic—until you remembered the British way of doing things. We came to see the Royal Navy's latest and oddest weapons—at this writing—and we saw them in the middle of the hills.

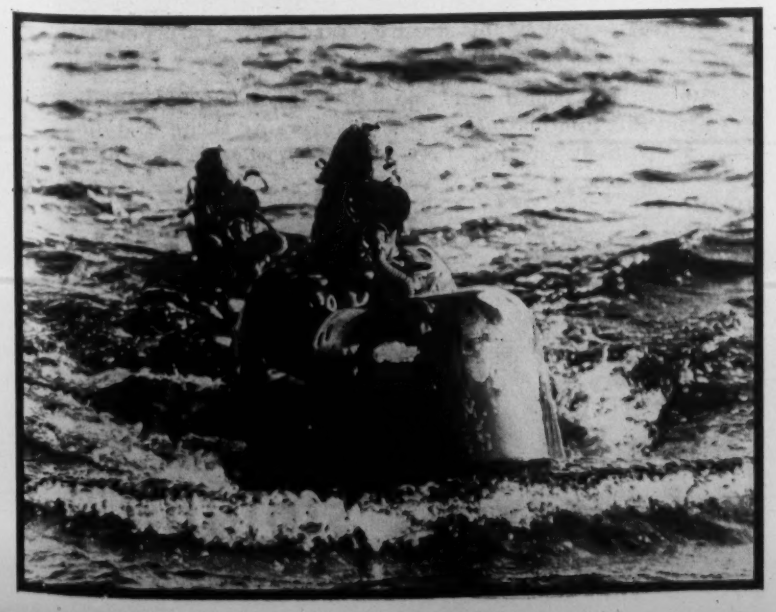
This base has its headquarters in a grey stucco chateau owned by a shipping magnate, and unless you looked closely you might think he lived there still. The swimming pool is there, the flagged walks, the green lawns, the en-tout-cas tennis court with a net hung, and the incredible pink of the mock-cherry trees.

I asked the Doc about physical requirements. "There's nothing special," he said. "Just a strong constitution. Nine out of ten who volunteer make the grade." The physical and psychological effect of being inside the diving suit seems to be the most unpleasant feature of the training, but by the time that's finished they're used to it.

The Captain in command of the base added that all sorts of fellows volunteer, knowing only that they're going into something hazardous. For instance Goldstein, the husky, swarthy driver of the demonstrator torpedo we watched, holds the rating of Leading Steward. He signed on to help get the grub on the table. Instead of that he's helping put the blast under enemy shipping.



Seen here breasting the waves of a northern loch is one of the so-called "human torpedoes", the Royal Navy's oddest weapon of this war. This strange craft is approximately the same size and shape of an ordinary 21-foot torpedo and rides close to the water, much like an electric-powered surfboard. A charge similar to the warhead of a torpedo is attached to the nose. The crew, who sit astride the torpedo in two seats in the superstructure, wear diving-suits. Under cover of water, night and silence they manoeuvre their craft at slow speed toward an enemy ship and go below the hull. The torpedo's explosive "snout" is then detached and fixed to the target. The time-fuse enables the operators to get out of the dangerous area on the now headless torpedo. The photograph below shows the fairly high shield in front, behind which the driver has his handle-bars for steering and submerging, as well as compass, air-pressure and depth gauges. The second man looks after cutting through submarine netting and attaches the warhead to the target.



Wear Diving Suits

We watched the green-painted torpedo swung out from the parent ship on a derrick as Townsend and Goldstein pulled on heavy woolen clothing over their underwear and then got into their diving suits. They went overside and into the two seats of the superstructure that rests on what looks like an ordinary 21-foot torpedo.

Strictly speaking this is not a human torpedo at all. That is simply a name that caught the public fancy. It is more like an electric-powered surfboard with a detachable explosive snout and a two-man crew of human periscopes.

There is a fairly high shield in front, and behind it the driver has his handlebars for steering and submerging and his compass and air-pressure and depth gauges.

Back of him, behind a slightly lower shield, is his number two, who looks after cutting through submarine netting, and who attaches the warhead to the target when the little craft has slipped up under cover of water, night and silence and gone below the enemy hull. The warhead has a time-fuse. Once it's fixed the thing to do is get out of there on the now headless torpedo.

That brings up a point. Because the six men mentioned in connection with the Palermo action were captured—and there may have been fatal casualties also on that operation—the impression grew that riding a human torpedo was a sure jaunt to death or a prison camp. That isn't so. There are men in Britain's submarine service today who have been on operations in human torpedoes and are ready to go again. Of course, the range of these battery-propelled craft is short—too short, probably, to permit return to the mother ship after fixing the charge. But there are other means of getting men back. Possibly a pickup system has been devised.

These torpedoes can operate in water as rough as the men can stand. They have four speeds ahead and one astern.

In that northern loch we watched the dry-cleaner and the barber travelling on the surface at a fair clip, out of the water from their waists up, looking like two jousting knights on a single charger. They went down to neck-depth, at which one could picture them sneaking up on an enemy ship. And then they went down out of sight. We had a bit of an uncomfortable feeling aboard the tender until someone remembered that Raggy and Mark didn't have a warhead along. They came up elsewhere quite matter-of-factly, and were hoisted aboard.

It was time for the second act. As Raggy and Mark smoked their cigarettes a craft without conning tower—thus cutting down on silhouette—slipped out from the jetty and cruised toward us. On deck, with service cap cocked well back and oilskins and seaboots lending a slouch to his figure, Lieut. Terry Lloyd of South Africa talked into a mouthpiece on a flexible cord. "Half-ahead . . . Slow astern . . . " The submarine obeyed him.

Below decks were three others, two sub-lieutenants and a rating. One was the steersman. Another operated the pumps and diving apparatus, and the fourth crew member had charge of the marine engine that drives this craft on the surface and charges the batteries for the electric motor that takes her to her chores submerged.

This fifty-foot sub, shorter than the two-man ships the Japs used in the Pacific, was a counterpart of those that smashed the Tirpitz.

In these surroundings it was possible to imagine that this was a model constructed by some eccentric hobbyist in his back yard as a time-absorbent over long weekends. But you heard the Captain in charge of the base: "Don't get the idea that this is a freak or a toy. It's just a small submarine, complete in every detail. And a fine sea-boat."

You watched her go up to "full ahead", slow down and submerge in a matter of seconds, after Lieut. Lloyd had scrambled below hatches. You remembered Alten Fjord and realized that here was a weapon of deadly striking power.

There is still a good deal of secrecy about this submarine. No close examination below decks was allowed. No one would talk about her torpedo armament.

Finally the photographers got enough pictures—they are always still snapping away when a reporter is through taking notes—and a motorboat manned by trouser-wearing wrens took us back to the pier below the chateau. Tea there was pleasant.

After that it was "Cheerio!" and the bus took us back over the road through the hills, taking care not to hit any sheep.

World-Wide Movie War Is Moving in On Canada

By FRANK RASKY

A battle of the titans is lining up in the movie industry with Joseph Rank the spectacular British operator out to buck Hollywood. His chief partner is the equally spectacular Greek Spyros Skouras whose rags to riches career has made him one of the dominant men in Hollywood.

The outcome of this movie war will to a large extent settle the amount of influence Britain is to have in the film market. The battle has already moved into Canada.

WHILE Allied and Nazi generals are winding up their world war, a new, neat little one already has begun to emerge between Hollywood and London motion picture monopolists. And for the moment the Canadian film market is the battle field over which the cannons are being fired.

Generalissimo of the London forces is a movie tycoon called Joseph Arthur Rank, aged 55, a dark, mysterious, self-effacing millionaire, who is prepared to go to any lengths in the forthcoming war of motion picture imperialism. A man who has come to dominate the British cinema field, he has started to encroach upon the movie preserves in United States and Canada, and, naturally, the Hollywood illuminati are worried.

The first broadside really began in Britain. The Hollywood monopolists had always considered England as a lucrative outpost and thought they held a tight strangle hold on that film market. But through the years, although Hollywood continues to distribute 75 per cent of all pictures shown in England, the Rank domination, in a secretive way which seems to characterize monopolists, has finally come into its own.

Rank inherited a fortune from his father, Joseph (Old Joe) Rank, known as "England's Richest Man," who parlayed a tiny flour mill into a forty million dollar milling fortune. On the death of his father, Young Joe inherited from Old Joe his vast flour business, and besides that a passion for the Methodist faith. Some years ago the young millionaire, who even today teaches Sunday school, launched the Religious Film Society Limited, and he began making movies for Methodists.

But flour milling and teaching the precepts of the Methodist faith were too limited a scope for Rank apparently, and he began buying up cinema houses, as well as studios and distributing companies. He is the chief mechanic now of a vast cinema machine, which if improperly employed, might well make him dictator of a commodious portion of public opinion.

Rank Bosses 600 Cinemas

As owner, controller or chairman, he is boss in Britain of 600 cinema theatres. He controls the best British studios (particularly Denham and Pinewood), which manufacture 75 per cent of the worthwhile productions to come out of Britain. Moreover, his 24 movie companies are tied up with the biggest United States producers; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Fox own 49 per cent of the Rank-controlled Gaumont-British pictures, while United Artists has large shares of Rank's Odeon Pictures. All in all, Rank caters to almost one third of Britain's 23,000,000 weekly movie fans.

Indeed, Rank's acquisitions, covert as they were, have been on so colossal a scale that a reaction set in; they led to requests being made in Britain's House of Commons that the Board of Trade should step in and obstruct him from grasping control of a film monopoly. Although Rank retaliated by gently assuring Parliament that they surely were misinterpreting his honest motives, there is no doubt that he is a ravenous monopolist. All that the soft-speaking, unobtrusive millionaire lacks today of a complete British cinema monopoly is the $60,000,000 Associated British Pictures, which controls 500 movie houses.

British Hearst

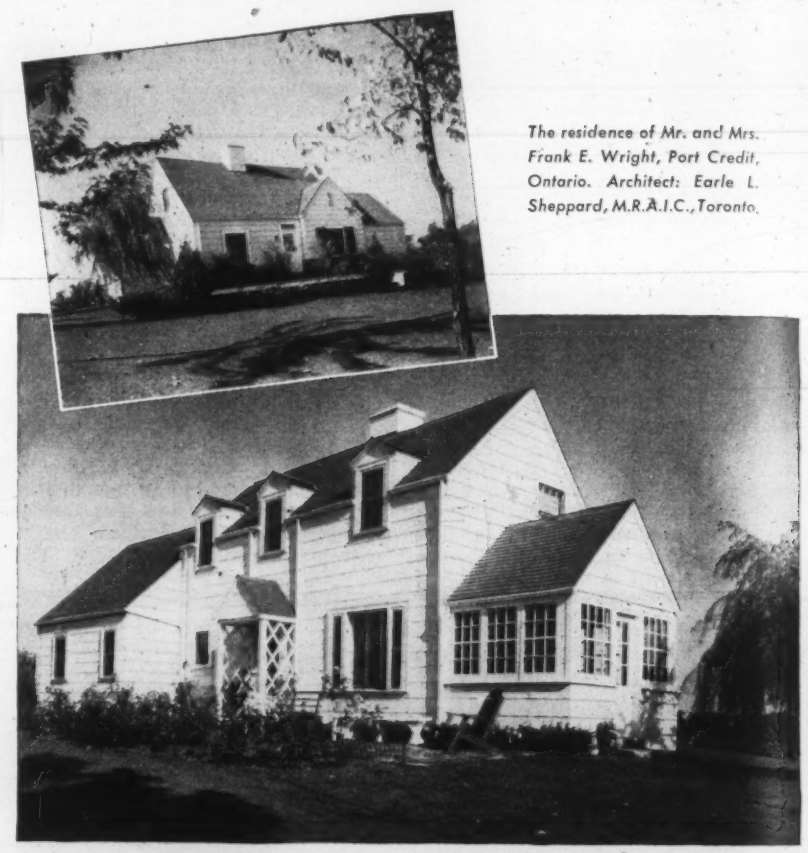
Britons themselves seem to have regarded Rank as a two-headed Hydra. There are some who look upon him as a British William Randolph Hearst; they fear the stultifying effect of a one-man colossus intent on ruling the kingdom's public opinion. On the other hand, though, he is also considered in a kindlier light as a power strong enough to challenge the near-monopoly, which Hollywood moguls have exercised upon the British market. As matters stand now, United States films gross annually in Britain about $50,000,000. This is less than ten per cent of the gross in the States, but it is twenty times what British films have made in one year in the United States.

Although Rank's stature as a movie kingpin is dwarfed when contrasted with Hollywood's combined forces, the London generalissimo felt that British film-making—like flour milling and Methodist evangelism—was too limited a province, so he began casting envious eyes on international shores. He came out with his ambitious scheme bluntly.

He told the press that he wanted British films to be shown everywhere—and particularly in the United States, which so far had shown a cold shoulder to imported movies containing Oxford-accented heroes. Sounding his ultimatum to Hollywood, Rank said, "I think I can build up a world market for British films inside four years of peace. If a fight were forced on me, I am in a position to fight back with or without collaboration from Hollywood."

Hollywood broke off diplomatic relations with London. It prepared to fight Rank on his own ground, and it proceeded to invest further in British productions. Angered by this, Rank thundered that he would battle right into the bastions of Hollywood. It turned out that Rank was not merely trying to outbluster the enemy. Five months ago he achieved an international coup that had Hollywood magnates flabbergasted: he joined forces with Spyros Panajotis Skouras, boss of the Twentieth-Century-Fox Film Corporation, one of the largest film monopolies in the United States. In this manner, the other monopolies were left out in the cold.

Elated by the turn matters had taken, Skouras returned from a meeting with Rank, declaring, "Our business has acquired a strong and permanent business ally in the United Kingdom." Rank, naturally, was likewise overjoyed, for the two purring businessmen had signed a startling three-part contract. Briefly, the document gave the Twentieth-Century people producing facilities in Britain; it provided Rank with his sought-after distributing facilities in the United States; and both men were to unite cameras in producing two to four big budget pictures in the current year at a cost of $1,000,000 each, with the proviso that this



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would plummet to eight pictures after the war.

The picture of these two movie titans bracing hands across the sea is strange, not from a business viewpoint—for any alliance can occur in that tough world—but because the careers of the two are so divorced from each other. Rank is a Cambridge-bred man, who has always led as simple and well preserved a life as any man may be expected to on a 48,000 acre estate in Hampshire and an equally lush one in Surrey. But Skouras' career is of the familiar rags to riches variety, which is dear to the heart of many Hollywood tycoons, who are often wont to reminisce glowingly on how they landed in America with two pfennigs in their pocket and a caraway seed bun, but through diligence in the garment trade are now very, very rich Hollywood financiers and still possessing that beloved caraway seed bun.

Newsboy to Magnate

Skouras' success story, though, does not hinge upon a caraway seed bun, nor unlike Rank's upon a flour mill. As a matter of fact, it depends upon the assistance of his two brothers, Charles, who at 56 is head of the National Theatres, one of the three largest chains in the United States, and George, who at 49 is head of Skouras Theatres Corporation. All three were born in Skourasville, Greece. Charles was first to arrive in the United States (with virtually the Greek equivalent of two pfennigs in his pocket), and he stepped up progressively from newsboy, to dishwasher to bartender. In time he earned sufficient money to send for the others, and he landed Spyros a position as bus boy in a St. Louis hotel. The brothers soon made enough to consider themselves *entrepreneurs*, so they invested in a nickelodeon and a second-hand wrestling mat.

With Spyros looking after the finances, the brothers expanded. In a certain respect, it might be said that Spyros was an early precursor of the present practice, which prompts movie house operators to hand out an entertainment amalgam consisting of free dinnerware, Lotto, lucky number draws and three grade-C features. If a picture was so rank that Spyros feared to advertise it openly, he advertised "Take-a-chance-Week". For good measure he instructed ushers to salute the customers, mind children and run errands.

As was to be expected, the enterprising Skouras trio prospered, and by 1926 they controlled 37 theatres in St. Louis and branched out to Indianapolis and Kansas City. Later Spyros went into partnership with Paramount Pictures at a yearly salary of $156,000, and two years ago, culminating his success story, moved into his present spot. Charles moved up to manage National Theatres, which is the holding company for all Fox Theatres.

Now the three brothers are the leading lights of their trade. Spyros collects $254,000 a year from Twentieth-Century, while from National Theatres Corporation—which, too, is a Twentieth-Century subsidiary—Charles collects $315,000. From Skouras Theatres the three brothers collect $52,000 each, and their salaries go into a family fund.

Hollywood, which is a place of individualists rather than individuals, probably is more familiar with the background and eccentricities of another movie monopolist, Samuel Goldwyn ("Include me out, gentlemen.") rather than with the case history of Spyros. (Actually the only strange quality which characterizes Spyros is his pride in anything Greek; his five children bear the God-like names Daphne, Diana, Spyros, Dionysia and Plato.) But at the same time, those in Hollywood whose concern is with financing movies are only too aware of the power Spyros wields, and they are inclined to cock an uneasy eye at the contrast which has bound Spyros with Rank—two men whose backgrounds may be entirely alien, but who are dangerously allied in the common cause of profiteering. Worried more than Hollywood is the United States Department of Justice, which now is investigating the deal on the subject of a trust or cartel.

Meanwhile, not content with his bite into the American market, Rank, despite his half-hearted denials from London, is reported to be making bids for South African and other Empire circuits. Hollywood was alarmed a month ago when it learned Rank had landed a beachhead in Canada. The London generalissimo had shipped a second-in-command called John Davis, general manager of Rank's Odeon Theatres, to the Dominion to spy out the land.

To Canadian movie trade publication it seemed a valid conjecture that Davis was investigating the situation in Canada for greatly extended use here of British films. Moreover, there was a strong likelihood that Rank would form an alliance with Paul Nathanson, manager of Empire-Alliance Films, and a movie imperialist in the Dominion just as Skouras is in the United States. This impression was strengthened because Nathanson's Empire-Universal had agreed to distribute in Canada this coming season nineteen films by Rank-controlled units.

British films distributed in Canada, of course, are nothing new. But what is interesting about these nineteen films is that they mirror the spiralling success, which, in recent years, seem to have attended London movies showing in the Dominion. It seems that Rank more and more has begun following in the footsteps of United States producers, and as he himself pointed out to the press recently, is governing his productions now by international rather than British public taste.

Considering Canadian Tastes

It is hard to say just what Canadians expect from the British studios, but an editorial printed recently in the *Chatham (Ontario) Daily News* might be considered a gauge of Canadian public opinion. "For years," the journal wrote, "there has been an outcry against some of the films which have come from Hollywood, and since Canada has produced little worthy of consideration, the problem is growing acute. For a long time there was little sympathy for the British films, partly because the distributors did not give them the same preferences accorded American productions. If the audiences demand more British pictures, the theatre owners, no doubt, would respond to the demand.

"One of the worst features is that the great majority of pictures shown have been produced, quite naturally, from the American viewpoint, and quite frequently a wrong impression has been left in the minds of the Canadian boys and girls. With an increasing popularity foreseen for British films, this difficulty may eventually be abolished."

Rank seems to have taken cognizance of many such ideas, and in recent years has streamlined his productions accordingly. The nineteen which reflect this attitude, at least in part, include: "This Happy Breed", a Noël Coward production in technicolor; "The Demi Paradise", starring Laurence Olivier; "The Gentle Sex", a Leslie Howard production; "The Lamp Still Burns", Leslie Howard's last production before his death; "The Flemish Farm", a melodrama with Clive Brook; "Dear Octopus", starring Margaret Lockwood; "Millions Like Us", starring Eric Portman; "Candlelight in Algeria", starring Carla Lehmann; and nine others. Rank, who is an astute business man, is aware that many of these players have established an appeal in Canada, and two, Carla Lehmann and Eric Portman, are native sons from Winnipeg and Halifax respectively.

In the light of all these facts, what is the final portrait of Joseph Arthur Rank that emerges? The painting must remain on the easel, for many of the hues, tones and colors are yet to be oiled in. But what does seem to emerge is the portrait of an octopus monopolist, growing in stature, whose tentacles, like those of Germany's I. G. Farbenindustrie and America's Du Pont, may yet require a trust-buster to do a little nail clipping.

How powerful will Rank's cohorts grow in the World War No. 3 of motion picture imperialists? Speaking for the Dominion's movie trade publications, *The Canadian Film Weekly* replies: "The British lost their dominance of the motion picture when the first World War diverted their energies. They may recapture it after the second World War. And if they do, Joseph Arthur Rank will be chiefly responsible."

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

If Mr. King Wants a Fall Election He Can Easily Find an Excuse

By G. C. WHITTAKER

THROUGH the almost innumerable years he has been Prime Minister Mr. King has been at pains from time to time to persuade a superficially observing public that he has kept his word about this or that. It has always appeared to be important to him that the record should be pure in this respect. Unsympathetic critics have some times suggested that he took advance precautions against its being blemished by giving his word in such a way that no matter what might come to pass in the future he would be able to maintain that it had been kept.

His promise of two decades ago to reform the Senate has been cited as an historic example of his adroitness in the matter. When attempts were subsequently made to discredit him on the score of his alleged failure to honor that promise he easily proved that it had been honored by pointing to his introduction of a woman into the sacred membership of the Red Chamber.

After twenty years of effort to convince the people that his word has been as good as his bond it must be a little disappointing to the Prime Minister to find that so frequently so many people refuse to accept it at its face value. Right now, for example, his scouts must be telling him that, following the decisive victory of the Liberals in New Brunswick, people all over the country are again speculating as to whether he will announce a fall election—disregarding his word of only a few weeks ago that he did not intend to have the election until after the war in Europe was over.

King Opportunism

He must know that a great many people take it for granted that, despite what he said, he will not hesitate to call the election this week or next for voting in November if he should conclude that what happened in New Brunswick, taken in conjunction with what has gone before in Alberta and Quebec, indicates that it would be to his advantage to do so.

As an antidote to the feeling of sadness he must have over this cynicism on the part of the public he can have the assurance that among those who make it their business to weigh his words the speculation is an involved process. They do not ask themselves the bald question as to whether he will call the election for November. They attempt to reason how, in calling it, he could contrive to claim that he was not violating his assurance that he did not propose to hold it until the European war was over. There must be considerable compensation in giving his critics so much trouble.

In the course of this reasoning, one critic will argue that, dissolving parliament and issuing election writs now, Mr. King could take a chance that the last shot would be fired in Europe before polling day, some two months hence, which would preserve his integrity. Another will suggest that he has only to invoke the statements of the generals that Germany is beaten. If Germany is beaten it can be claimed that in a sense the war is won, that it is as good as over. He could defend himself against any charge that he had broken his word however soon he held the election. Other suggestions are advanced. All aim at showing that, except in a narrow technical sense, the Prime Minister is not barred by his recent statement from issuing the election writs whenever he feels like doing so.

So the speculation comes back to the plain question of whether he will do it now or wait till the spring. And the point of it is whether the portents of the provincial elections are sufficient to persuade him that now is the appointed time.

One Threat Removed

In respect of the political situation, it might seem to the disinterested observer, after New Brunswick, that the present could be considered as good a time as any for Mr. King's purposes. Considering the provincial voting in New Brunswick along with the voting in Alberta and Quebec, it would look as if electoral sentiment over the country was about as favorable for the Prime Minister's party now as it is likely to be failing the interjection of some new issue.

If provincial elections mean anything in relation to the federal election, the voting in New Brunswick, examined in the light of the voting in the two other provinces last month, must mean that one threat to the Prime Minister which a while ago appeared to be serious can now be pretty well written off. Alberta and Quebec indicated that they wanted little to do with the CCF. It could be contended that in those provinces the CCF was running in the bad luck of special circumstances of purely provincial significance. But when without any such special circumstances New Brunswick demonstrates the same attitude it seems reasonably safe to assume that the CCF is far from being the factor in national politics it showed signs of being when Saskatchewan embraced it so enthusiastically last June in turning away from the Patterson government.

Having failed so emphatically in three provinces, it is no longer necessary to attach more than a nuisance value to the CCF in the federal field. It seems bound now to fare much worse than even conservative opinion figured it would a few months ago. Allowing for the best it could do in provinces where it has shown strength—Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia—and giving it some chance in the untested provinces, it can hardly be counted a contender to have the largest group in the next House of Commons. And this being so, the natural desire of voters to avoid being on the losing side is likely to do it further damage. The CCF is not, therefore, as big an obstacle to Mr. King's return to office as he may well have thought it was a while ago.

Nothing to Lose

We find some Conservatives deriving satisfaction from the fact that the Liberal government in New Brunswick was returned by a minority vote, reasoning that if the CCF had not been in the way the Conservative party (we neglected to notice whether in the Maritimes they have got around to calling themselves Prog. Cons.) would have won. It isn't easy to see that that can do them much good. The CCF will still be in the way in the federal election. The vote it took can no more be classified as an anti-government vote than as an anti-Conservative vote.

In Saskatchewan where they put up a good list of candidates and elected none, and in Alberta and Quebec where they didn't put up any, the Conservatives could take satisfaction from not losing anything in the provincial elections, having had nothing to start with. They can take no such satisfaction from New Brunswick, where they did lose some of what they had. It is conceivable that should Mr. Drew bring on a provincial election in Ontario on the baby bonus issue he might increase his following in the legislature, reducing the CCF opposition. And this might indicate that Mr. Bracken's party stood a good chance of increasing its representation in the Commons. But its fortunes would have to be even lower than they are if the Prog. Con. party could not look to Ontario to contribute something to its survival. There shouldn't be anything in that to deter Mr. King from taking any course he might otherwise choose to take.

So, there doesn't seem to be any very good reason, unless he has a card up his sleeve which he figures he could use later on to still further improve his prospects, why Mr. King should not decide that this November was a very good time to hold the election. He may have such a card up his sleeve. Such a card, say, as the possibility of the early implementation of the postwar trade plans which Ottawa has been busily promoting over the past year. Plans which might be expected to make a strong appeal to the Canadian electorate—and which might be brought to culmination in a multilateral agreement before next spring should Mr. Roosevelt be reelected.

What it comes down to is that on the surface there is reason enough for Mr. King to conclude that it would be safe to hold the election this fall but that he may have an undisclosed reason for believing that time is on his side and that it will be even safer to hold it in the spring.

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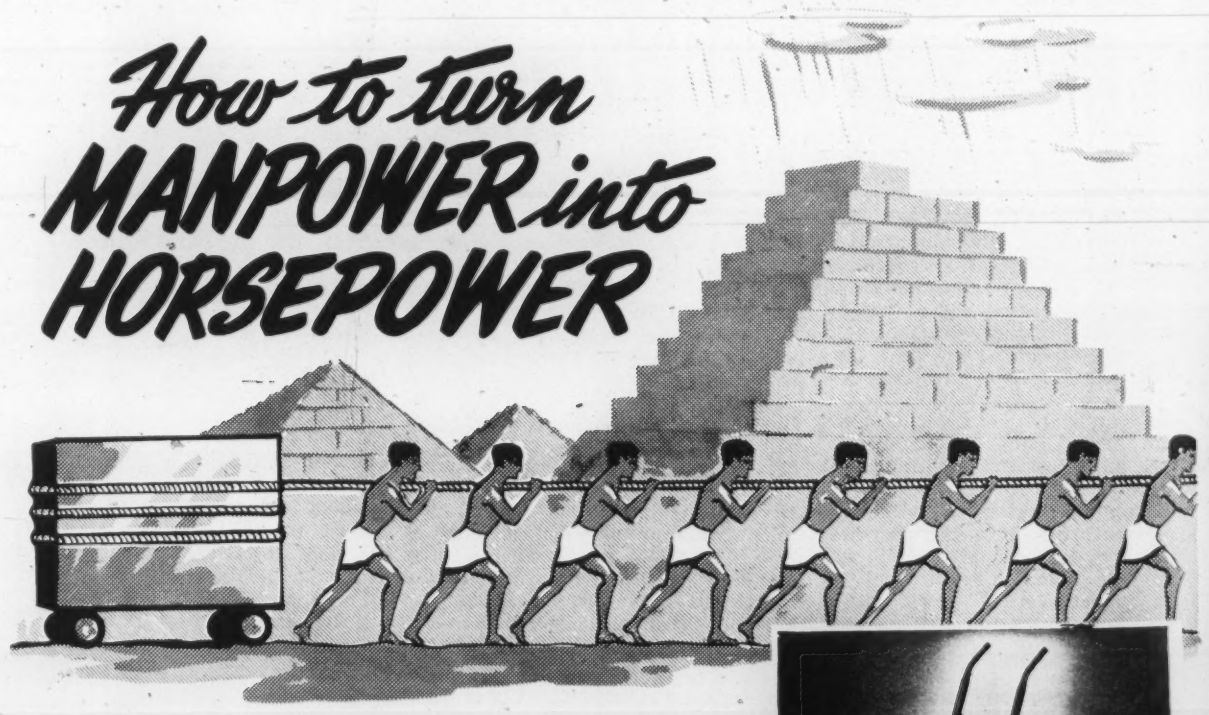

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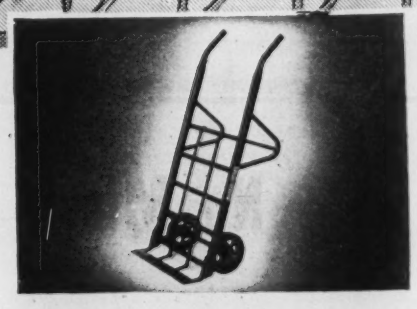

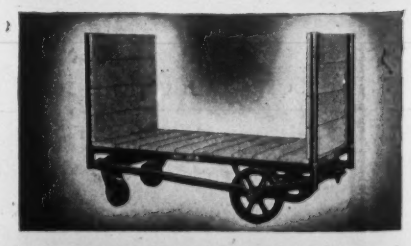

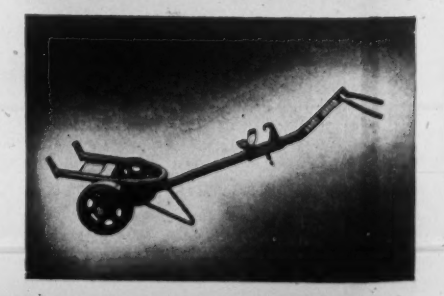

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Problems of Canadian Unity as Seen by the Abbé Maheux

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE "Problems of Canadian Unity" of which Abbé Arthur Maheux writes in his latest volume (no publisher is named, and I assume that one must apply to the Abbé himself for copies, at $1.10 postpaid from Laval University, Quebec) are something which no-one who loves Canada can afford to ignore, and which no-one can possibly dismiss as unimportant. They are more serious than they have been at any time since 1837. Abbé Maheux happens to be a French-Canadian (there are more of such than many people think) who loves Canada and not merely French Canada, and wants to see her perpetuated as a country of two cultures extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He realizes that this will not inevitably happen—that if it is to happen there must be a larger measure of tolerance on both sides. More important still, he realizes that a minority must be tolerant as well as a majority—that it must not insist on an *excessive* measure of minority rights. Too many French-Canadians, one fears, do not admit that a minority needs any kind of tolerance, and think that they are doing all that is required of them when in the province of Quebec, where they are a majority, they permit Protestant tax-supported schools, do nothing more serious to Jews than propose boycotts against them, and repeal a somewhat hasty and probably unconstitutional law (Mr. Duplessis's handiwork) making French the only official version of the Quebec Statutes.

The truth is that in a country like Canada there is a limit both to what the majority can do *and to what the minority can prevent the majority from doing*. Very many French-Canadians—probably a large majority of those in the province of Quebec—hold it as an article of faith that the minority can prevent the majority from imposing general conscription for overseas military service. In 1917 the majority held that there was a limit to this right of veto, and conscription was imposed accordingly; the limit was reached when it was officially believed that it was impossible to maintain the Canadian forces at full strength without conscription. English-speaking opponents of the conscription measure based their opposition on the view that the forces could still be kept up to strength without it. The French-Canadians practically without exception opposed it on the vastly more radical ground that the majority had no right to compel them to serve anyhow. The same difference of attitude is visible today.

In the economic sphere there was no great clash in the latter half of the nineteenth century because, outside of the tariff (which has little to do with races), the state was not expected to do much in that sphere; it was the era of *laissez-faire*, and economic functions were controlled by property and contract. That has come to an end, and the state is taking more and more responsibility for the whole economic process; and it becomes a vastly important question what sort of state, with what concepts, is to exercise this responsibility. And here we are threatened with another very serious clash, for the clericalist Catholic State has very different concepts from the lay and Protestant one. Abbé Maheux realizes that the new clash is largely economic, but he is not an economist and does not go into details on this point.

State Ownership

The French-Canadian has begun to see that with economic power vested in ownership he is at a disadvantage, because as a class he has relatively little capital and is handicapped in keeping together what he has by the great size of his family; whereas with economic power vested in the state he is at a great advantage, especially if he can make the province, rather than the Dominion, the ruling authority. He has therefore begun to demand a very active interference of the provincial authority in the economic sphere, the ultimate results of which have begun to alarm the Quebec Protestant capitalists. With free trade between the provinces it is naturally difficult, in manufacturing industry at least, for one province to bear much more hardly on capital than another, and when this pressure begins to be felt there may be a further development of political separatist movements in Quebec—unless the high French-Canadian birthrate raises hopes of majority power even in the Dominion itself. If for example the development of a corporatist structure in Quebec industry should lead to loss of markets by the competition of non-corporatist capital in Ontario, there might easily be a demand for a Quebec tariff, which could only be obtained by the withdrawal of Quebec from the Confederation.

Abbé Maheux does not, in this able and peacemaking volume, fully face the problem of these rival conceptions of the state. He deals with the necessity of the two cultures remaining different and yet understanding and tolerating one-another, which is of course an absolute prerequisite to the success of Confederation; neither culture will ever give way to the other, and it is most undesirable that either should. But in the political sphere there must be a pretty continuous giving way on points of adjustment, a constant recognition of the line beyond which neither party can be pushed. If Quebec desires to remain in Confederation—and I am pretty confident that it does, and that it has valid reasons for doing so—it must recognize that there limits to the extent to which its special concepts can determine the actual nature and policy of the national state. It is a minority view which has imposed on the national state a veto against the use of conscription for overseas service; that same minority view makes an extreme grievance of the imposition of conscription for home defence alone. The minority defends this view by the charge that it is a more "Canadian" view than that of the majority—that the majority is "colonial" and pursues the interest of an Empire rather than a Dominion. But even when a minority view is more "right" or more "patriotic" than the majority view, it remains a minority view.

Disagreement on Revolution

One difficulty is that Abbé Maheux regards the French Revolution as a "poisoned source" from which "no good lessons in democracy could be learned," whereas the American Revolution is to him something which French-Canadians could properly look at "over the fence to the liberties enjoyed by the Americans." In actual fact the liberties enjoyed by the republican Americans are pretty well identical with those enjoyed by the republican French, and they were equally acquired by a historically justified rebellion; the main difference is that the American rebellion was against a Protestant government and the French against a nominally Catholic and vastly less democratic one. This distinction, which obviously affects the whole concept of democracy, is one which cannot be accepted by the great majority of the English-speaking population of Canada. It is of extreme importance at the moment, because the French-Canadian view of the French Revolution is being applied bodily to the Russian one, where it is equally inacceptable to most of the majority of Canadians.

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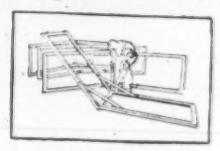

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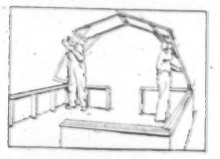

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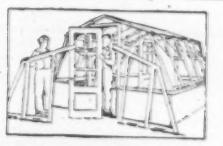

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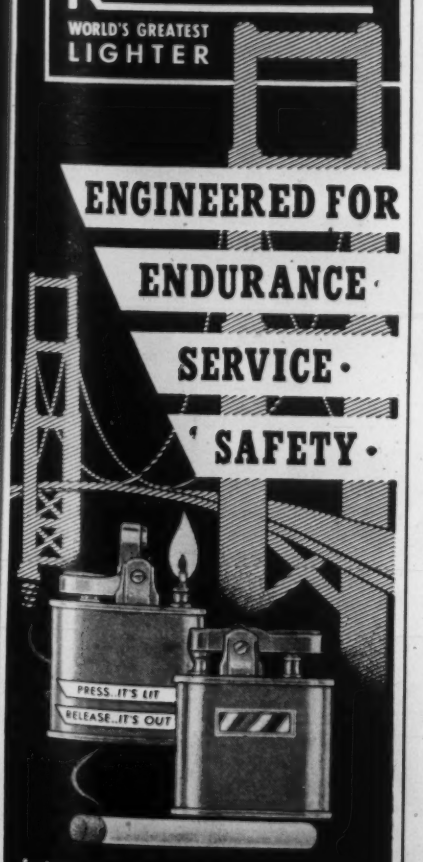

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

You Too Can Amaze Your Friends: Just Use This Simple Formula

By JEAN TWEED

FIGURES can't lie, but liars can figure. And the latest feat of statistical juggling to be seen around and about, is a chart which predicts the war's end by a series of irrelevant numbers. This amazing document has gathered quite a coterie.

Here it is.

Rulers	Churchill	Hitler	Roosevelt	Il Duce	Stalin	Tojo
Year born	1874	1889	1882	1883	1879	1884
Took office	1940	1933	1933	1922	1924	1941
Add age	70	55	62	61	65	60
Years in office	4	11	11	22	20	3
	3,888	3,888	3,888	3,888	3,888	3,888

Divide 3,888 by 2=1944, the year the war ends.

Half of 1944=9—7—2 or, September 7, at 2 o'clock.

To find the Supreme Ruler take the first letter of each name—C-H-R-I-S-T.

Isn't that amazing! Fantastic!

Since this appears to be presented as a statistical document, let's examine it as such. Take your own life dates. If you add the year you were born to your age, what do you get? The current year, in this case 1944. If you take the year you took your last job and add to that the number of years you have held it, what do you get? 1944 again. Therefore your total of all four figures is bound to add up to twice the current year, or 3,888. Well, if you divide 3,888 by 2, what do you get? Surprise! You get 1944. Aren't you stunned? Isn't it marvellous! You added 1944 to 1944 and then divided by 2. And you got for an answer 1944!

Name	Athlone	Bracken	St. Laurent	Urquhart	Ralston	Drew
Year born	1874	1883	1882	1888	1881	1894
Took office	1940	1942	1941	1938	1940	1943
Add age	70	61	62	56	63	50
Years in office	4	2	3	6	4	1
	3,888	3,888	3,888	3,888	3,888	3,888

Now then, having started to divide by 2, you keep on. It's becoming a vicious habit. And you get 972. This seems to be regarded as some sort of a *tour de force* in itself. You can keep on dividing by 2 until you have a long white beard if you don't break that habit, now.

So much for the statistics, except that Il Duce did not hold office for 20 years, but for 21. He quit in 1943, but that would have thrown the answer out, so of course, our friend the statistician, just ignored it. Ignoring the fall of Italy may be easy for a statistician. I wouldn't know.

Having arrived at the figure 1944 in this round-about fashion, the statistician leaves his field and turns fortune-teller. He looks into his crystal ball and says, "Ah! this is the year the war will end." This is done in the same manner as the tea-cup reader tells you, "I see in your cup a message. It comes from a man who is over the water. There seems to be fighting around him."

It might be pointed out also, that were the statistician to compute his figures in 1945, each of his additions would total 3,890, or, twice 1945. If statistics have any power over the duration of the war, it is sad to think this mathematician wasn't operating in 1939.

Then we come to the further division by 2, and the interpretation to mean the seventh of September at 2 o'clock (a.m. or p.m. Mr. Statistician? Or are you leaving yourself a little leeway?)

This division is, of course, made completely arbitrarily. Why divide by 2? Why not 3, or 4, or 5? Obviously because the answer 972 could be translated into such efficacious dates. And because the statistician hoped the reader wouldn't question any further divisions by 2, since the first one had produced that apt answer 1944.

Finally we come to the Supreme Ruler. There is no denying that the initial letters of the names chosen spell the word C-H-R-I-S-T. Nor is there any denying that the sentiment is excellent. But if the statistician had stuck to using the surname of all six of the rulers, instead of just five, thereby using Mussolini instead of Il Duce, the Supreme Ruler would be C-H-R-M-S-T. But why quibble? It's only a question of statistical consistency, and who wants the occult to be either statistical or consistent?

Wouldn't it be wonderful to adapt this system to computing your income tax? You could add up the year of your birth, your age, the date of your mother's operation, the years that have elapsed since then, the date of your third child's birth, his age, the year the war started and the number of years since then. You would divide this sum by 4 (since this sum adds up to 1944, four times) and the answer would be 1944, meaning the year you have to pay your taxes. By dividing this number by 2, you could ascertain your total income which would be, inevitably, $972. Then, by a similar process you could figure exemptions at $972, and never pay taxes again.

But, the burning political question today is, when will the next Dominion election be held? What an easy question to answer! Here is the answer set forth in terms that even a child could understand. First I pick six well-known Canadians: His Excellency, the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada; Hon. John Bracken, leader of the Progressive-Conservative party; Hon. Louis Stephen St. Laurent, Minister of Justice; Hon. George Alexander Urquhart, judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario; Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence; the Hon. George Drew, Prime Minister of Ontario.

Divide by 2=1944, or the year the election will take place.

Half of 1944=9—7—2, or, taking advantage of the freedom of interpretation allowed at this point, we assume that 9—7—2 means that of 9 provinces voting, 7 will go Liberal, 2 will go C.C.F., and the Progressive Conservatives following their recent election returns, won't appear.

Even Mackenzie King would favor this system of counting votes.

The value of this statistical method may be ascertained by taking the initial letters of each name.

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Where Lies the Answer to Spain's Problem?

By RT. HON. J. R. CLYNES

The writer, a former Leader of the Opposition and Lord Privy Seal in Britain, says that whether Spain avoids further revolution depends greatly on the course of the Caudillo. If he embarks on a strong internal program progress can probably be made without bloodshed. If not, more trouble can be visioned.

RECENT negotiations with Spain remind us sharply, in the midst of war, that here is one of the most perplexing political problems that victory will not solve.

Not for nothing has Spain been called the Cockpit of Europe. We are not likely to forget that the rehearsal for this war took place there, when German and Italian troops and aircraft intervened to alter destiny in the Peninsula.

Though the Spanish Civil War has ended, powerful rival factions still exist in the country. What will be the effect upon them of the absolute democratic victory which we believe is certain?

We in Britain wish to have no hand in shaping Spain's future. That is a matter for the people alone. But we have a paramount interest in Gibraltar, which has been rudely threatened several times during this war, politically and otherwise. Portugal is our ancient Ally, and Morocco, after our sharp lessons of 1940-42 in Africa, assumes a new importance to us.

Spain is an interesting country. Despite the habit of decrying the soil of the Peninsula, it is potentially one of the richest areas in Europe. Nearly 90 per cent of the soil is productive, and there is an adequate water-supply. Yet probably less than half the land available is utilized, and scientific methods do not exist there.

People Have Good Traits

The people of the Peninsula are intelligent and can work industriously when they please. They are patient and kindly despite a deplorable history of exploitation and a tradition of official callousness and corruption.

One of Spain's persistent troubles has always been the cleavage between the nobility, clergy and army officers on the one hand and the masses of the people on the other. The nobility is numerically very great by comparison with England, and it has seldom exhibited any sense of *noblesse oblige* or realized any of the responsibilities of leadership.

Spain has no middle class—similar to our own. But the masses, separated from the nobility by a chasm that cannot be bridged, are excellent human material, liberty-loving, kindly but hopelessly handicapped by lack of opportunity. This regime at home has caused a steady leakage of the best of the Spanish lower classes as emigrants.

Only a few years ago, about half the Spanish people could not read or write, and it is doubtful whether this condition has really been much improved in recent years. Bull-fights and Government lotteries were offered as alternatives to Government reform, and kept the people fairly quiet.

Spain's attitude towards England has never been very cordial. Great influences have combined to force national friendship as far as possible the other way.

The last war, and this one also, have provided Spanish shippers with enormous markets for their goods, at undreamed-of prices. Germany has perhaps been the bigger buyer, and the Spaniard tends to feel a strong Germany, taking part in periodic wars, means good business for Spain and hope of quick development for Spanish industries.

The Spanish Army has been modelled on the German, and partly German-trained, for nearly a century; and the Army is and has long been the greatest political factor in the country. Its sympathies may be gauged by the fact that, until recently at least, nearly one-third of its entire personnel were officers! Not long ago, according to L'Espagne au XX siecle (Marvaud) sixty per cent of the national budget went to Army upkeep, and of that amount three-fifths went to the officers and one-third to the men, leaving less than one-tenth for war materials.

When the last war ended, the Spanish people were in a political ferment that seems not unlikely to be repeated this time when peace comes. In 1919 and 1920, there were enormous and widespread strikes throughout the Peninsula, and a condition bordering on anarchy in Spain. In Barcelona, a veritable Reign of Terror ensued, and hundreds of employers were murdered without anyone being punished. A little later, another revolution was led by the army under General Rivera. In brief, that is a sketch of the political background of the Peninsula.

The Future?

What internal reactions are likely to follow the utter destruction of Fascism abroad—the Fascism that had so much to do with the suppression of Communism in Spain in 1935?

How will Spain react to the New France? What of Morocco? Spanish Morocco has always been a source of embarrassment to Spanish politicians.

Our desire could not be other than a wish to see Spain left alone to settle her own problems and shape out her own future, so long as that future lies within the framework of a peaceful world. But we could not tolerate any protection of fleeing Axis criminals, or any other demonstration of a cultivation of the anti-social experiments for which prewar Germany became infamous.

Spain herself must choose her own leaders. If the Caudillo is wise enough to embark on a strong program of social reform, and continues to broaden the basis of his political control and look to the true welfare of the Spanish people, their education, and the replanning on modern lines of the system within which they live so that a fair measure of opportunity is available for them all, then doubtless Spaniards will be content to support him.

If he does not—if he lends too ready an ear to reactionaries and self-seekers—then doubtless Spaniards will not tolerate such frustration.

The future of Spain must be settled mainly within its own boundaries, and there is no reason why a cautious and sincere policy of reform and modernization should not enable that future to be worked out without more bloodshed, so long as neither uncontrolled foreign ambitions nor internal Chauvinism is permitted to darken the horizon.

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STENOGRAPHER? Bookkeeper? Clerk? It really doesn't matter what type of work you do—it is essential to our war effort. Office work may seem a far cry from flying bombers over Germany, but vitally important communications can often be delayed or speeded, depending upon the efficiency with which you do your work. You know yourself how your work is affected by the way you feel—how important it is to keep feeling your best, in order to do your best.

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THE HITLER WAR

Road to Berlin Lies Across Open Plains of Northern Germany

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHEN a British army can drive from the Seine, near Paris, to the Rhine near Rotterdam in six days, when half of Belgium can be liberated in a single day, as happened last Sunday, then the end of the war in the West surely cannot be far away.

Following the sweep of our armies now passing beyond French soil has become an almost impossible task for a weekly commentary. But I make no complaint. If maps are outdated long before the paper can reach the reader, that is all to the good. (I regret that I cannot print a good map this week of the German border district, but the Monday holiday prevented that).

Before outlining the situation early this week, let us stop for a moment to think what it was just a week ago. Paris had just been freed, and it was only at press time that a report came in that the Americans had passed the Marne and reached Soissons. The British 2nd Army was just taking over the American bridgehead at Mantes, and making its own at Vernon, on the Seine. The Canadians had just crossed the Seine at Elbeuf. Patton's forces were still well to the west and south of Reims.

That was one week ago. Today Patton's Third American Army is officially in Luxembourg, and unofficially reported fighting in the Saar, and approaching the Rhine at Strasbourg. The American First Army of General Hodges has officially turned the highly strategic corner at Namur, and is said by front reports to be past Liege and assaulting Aachen, only 40 miles from Cologne.

The British Second Army, leaving the Seine last Tuesday morning, passed Amiens on Wednesday evening, Arras and Vimy on Friday, Brussels on Sunday, Antwerp on Monday. It is now approaching the great bridge across the Meuse-Rhine estuary between Breda and Dordrecht, a bridge whose seizure by German paratroops in Dutch uniform provided one of the devastating surprises of that first morning of the war in the West, long, long ago on May 10, 1940. We could surely duplicate the feat, if we wished, and without using the disguise. But then, the RAF may have taken out the span in the intervening years.

The Canadian First Army has again met the heaviest resistance, but has nevertheless taken Rouen, invested Le Havre, liberated Dieppe, fought a battle at Abbeville, and reached almost to Boulogne. It has thus had the happy task of clearing almost the whole robot coast.

Its Belgian brigade was switched over to enter Brussels with the British, who for their part will probably be allotted the satisfying task of taking Dunkirk. It is war, but these little things still mean much. Chateau Thierry wouldn't have meant so much to the Canadians, nor Dieppe to the Americans.

In this connection we have an explanation of a minor mystery which intrigued me at writing time last week. Just how did it come about that the Americans made the Seine bridgehead at Mantes, only to yield it to the British? General Dempsey has told the story, in an account of his drive to Brussels. The decision to swing two American divisions up to form the southern jaw of the Falaise-Argentan trap had apparently been extemporized. It brought them into the sector of the British Second Army. They moved eastward, helping to form the Seine trap and the bridgehead at Mantes, but then had to be moved across the British front to their own, delaying the start of Dempsey's drive northward by two days.

Perhaps the astounding spurt which he put on when he left the Seine was to make up for this. This spurt was led by General O'Connor's armored corps, and must have given the Irishman sweet revenge for that night in Libya three and a half years ago, when he was overrun and captured in Rommel's first great sweep across the desert. After nearly two years in captivity, he escaped when Italy capitulated last September, made his way southward to the British lines, and regained a command in time for the big invasion.

The incident related by General Dempsey emphasizes how carefully the roads across the northern half of France had been divided up, and assigned to the four armies, with still a fifth swath left for the feeding of Paris, so that supplies could be kept moving as though on five separate conveyor belts, to the armies as they sped eastward and northward.

Road to Berlin

These routes will be progressively shortened as new beaches become available in the sector all the way from Le Havre up past Dunkirk. With the exception of Antwerp it is unlikely, however, that we will get the windfall of any working ports, as the German High Command has left a do-or-die garrison in each of these, from Brest to Boulogne.

Yet Antwerp should be of the greatest value at this stage, as our main invasion of Germany is clearly going to come across the Belgian and Dutch plains into the Ruhr, and around it to the north, across the German North Sea plain, past Hanover to Berlin.

The speculation of some weeks ago that we might be content to pen the remaining German forces into northeastern France and Belgium, and make our main thrust from Luxembourg southward goes by the board. We have now largely destroyed the forces in the north, and three of our four armies will take this easier route into Germany with a much-shortened supply route from Britain at their back.

For during this past week's rampage much further damage has been done to the German Fifteenth Army. An average of 8000 prisoners a day have been gathered in, 3000 a day on the Canadian Army sector alone. A pocket has been formed in the Compiegne Forest, another larger one from St. Quentin up to Mons, and the British Second Army lunge to Antwerp must have cut off considerable forces in the Pas de Calais and Belgian coastal areas.

The full picture of the German confusion is given in General Dempsey's statement that orders captured show that the enemy High Command was still ordering its forces to stand their ground, and that the pell-mell retreat was being carried out against these orders and quite uncoordinated. The Canadians have captured remnants of *divisions* which had, in one case, 3 officers and 90 other ranks, in another, 10 officers and 40 other ranks, and in still a third case, 800 troops and noncoms without any officers at all.

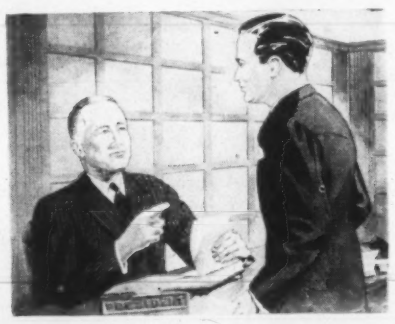
Some German forces have got away, however, and these the best, with tanks and motorized transport, especially the SS divisions. We will meet these formations again in the Siegfried Line. But can Germany be considered to have a strong, integrated army any more in the West, to effectively man this long line stretching all the way from the Swiss border to the North Sea, near Emden? It seems extremely doubtful, almost out of the question. And we are not going to give them time to reform such an army, assuming that they have the reserves of good troops, and the equipment.

The Siegfried Line is the most modern of the famous fortified lines which used to figure in the news so prominently back in the days before 1940. Its main works are by no means as big or complicated as the main forts of the Maginot Line—which the Americans have found unmanned and abandoned. Its particular feature was the depth of its interlocking field fortifications.

But lines of fortifications, whether they be named Siegfried or Maginot, Gustav or Gothic, Atlantic Wall, or even Adolf Hitler, are no longer a bogey to our armies. We know that they can all be broken, if you have the power. We have broken through a dozen, the latest being the Gothic Line in Italy, most modern of all, aided by formidable terrain for most of its length, and held by first-class troops.

The Siegfried Line is in open terrain over its entire length north of Aachen, the enemy no longer has a first-class army to place in it, and we can bring to bear the greatest power ever seen on a battlefield. If it shows any sign of holding us up, it provides the perfect case for the employment of our newly-constituted air army under General Brereton.

The fact that the formation of this



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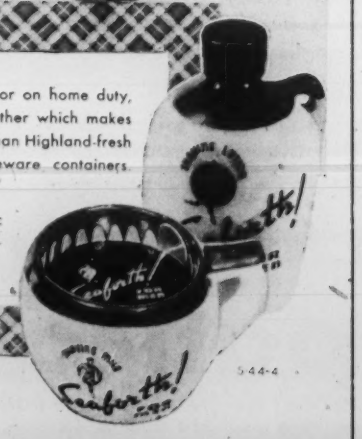

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full air-borne army was publicized indicates that part of its purpose was to tie down German Fifteenth Army forces in the Pas de Calais coastal area while we were finishing off the Seventh Army in Normandy. But it certainly can and will be used if necessary. And if it is not needed to help break the Siegfried Line, then in the final phase of the occupation of Germany we will see its brigades and divisions dropped at Frankfurt, at Munich, at Nuremberg, Berlin and Hamburg.

The dissolution of the German Balkan front, which would have been a daily front-page sensation but for events in the West, has been quite as far-reaching as the break-up in France and the Low Countries. In a week the whole of Roumania south of the Carpathians has been occupied by the Red Army.

These two new countries, the one trying to assert its "neutrality" after playing a truly contemptible role in preying on conquered Greece and Yugoslavia, and the other one of the greatest sufferers from German sadism and internal strife, appear about to be entered by the Soviet forces.

In Bulgaria it is to be expected that they will pursue the objective of "aiding" the Bulgarian people in installing a government friendly to the Soviet Union. This shouldn't be difficult among a population fundamentally well disposed towards Russia, though its rulers have twice carried it into war on the German side.

About Yugoslavia one cannot feel so easy. Tito has been pressing eastward from his main Partisan territory in Croatia and Bosnia to gain the great prize of the governmental centre of Belgrade, just before, or immediately after, the arrival of the Red Army.

Possession is nine points of the law. Just as the Russians have been content to withhold their assault on Warsaw until the grip of the followers of the Polish Government-in-exile on the capital has been broken, so it will look better if Tito is in possession of Belgrade when the country is handed over to his following.

The Serbs, who fought so gallantly and unhesitatingly on our side in 1914 and 1941, and whom Mr. Churchill lately admitted in the main follow Mikhailovitch, understand perfectly well that if they finish the war unarmed, while Tito with his Partisans, Croats and Communists have the arms and the capital city, this situation will not be reversed for many years, perhaps decades. So they are resisting the Partisan advance into Serbian territory where Tito has up to now, never had support. There is a real civil war going on in Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile the lull has been broken on the eastern front, with a renewed Soviet drive northeast of Warsaw. Can it be a coincidence that this effort could not be made by the Red Army, which traditionally achieves the impossible, until the 34-day struggle of the Polish underground forces inside the city had finally been ground down by the overwhelming weight of German material, and almost total lack of support and supply for the patriots?

Sosnkowski's Scalp

General Sosnkowski, the Commander-in-Chief of all Polish forces inside and outside of Poland, does not think so. In an Order-of-the-Day he has declared that the Poles of Warsaw have been callously abandoned by the Allies. But Premier Mikolajcyzk, persevering in his effort to work out a compromise settlement with Stalin, disavows responsibility for Sosnkowski's outburst.

It seems that a showdown must now come within the Polish governing ranks, between the supporters of Mikolajcyzk, who has been declared acceptable by the Soviet-sponsored Lublin Committee, and those of General Sosnkowski, whom the Soviet press has long denounced as a chauvinist and an irreconcilable anti-Soviet. Perhaps it would help if he were to be dropped, but many Poles are pessimistic that this surrender of one personality would only be the beginning of a long process.

THE LONDON LETTER

Changes In Motor Tax Rumored But Many Obstacles in Way

By P. O'D.

London.

RUMOR has it that at long last the Government — really the great Sir John Anderson and the Treasury — is considering a new form of motor-taxation. It is high time, and yet, and yet. . . Rumor is a lying jade, and promises have been made before now. The wise motorist will wait till he sees what he gets before he starts burning candles of thanksgiving, or pouring libations, or whatever he usually does in moments of grateful jubilation.

For years everyone connected with the manufacture of motor-cars has been pointing out to the Treasury—and pointing in vain—that the present system of horse-power taxation puts the British export trade under almost insuperable difficulties. To hold his home market the manufacturer is forced to produce a low-powered, low-consumption car, designed chiefly to keep the tax low also. But the foreigner has no such worries about taxes. He wants a bigger car with much more power for the same money, or less, and so he generally buys an American one. The small English car, in spite of its excellence of workmanship and design, is simply not up to the job. It is practical only on English roads.

What the British manufacturer and private motorist would like would be the abolition of the present tax of 25 Shillings per horse-power, based on the cubic capacity of the engine, even if the present additional tax of nine-pence per gallon on petrol should have to be considerably raised. And the increase would have to be very considerable indeed, if it were to bring in anything like the present large revenue from motor taxation.

This would seem to be the fairest system all around, as it would mean that the people who did the most motoring and in the biggest cars would pay the most taxes. But right here the heads of the huge road-transportation companies rush in with trembling lips and tears in their eyes, bleating that they will be ruined by it. And they are powerful and persuasive persons with a large influence in the lobbies of Parliament. So far they have had their way—and may still have it.

Altogether, it is hard to see that any great relief can be expected. However much the Chancellor may wish to encourage the export trade, it is not likely that he will consent to any serious diminution of revenue from motoring — any diminution at all, in fact. Excessive taxation, even if imposed entirely on petrol, would still be a heavy handicap on the designer, forced to make low consumption his chief aim, which would naturally be of little importance as a selling point in countries where petrol is plentiful and cheap.

The British manufacturer may get some relief in the weight of the horse-power tax or the method of its imposition—so much seems certain—but I cannot see that the ordinary motorist has much to hope for. But he is a patient beast. His poor back has been shorn so often and so close, that he hardly notices any more whether the wind has been tempered or not. And generally it hasn't been. You'd think he would give up growing wool, but sheep are sheep.

Trouble on the BBC

Emanuel Shinwell, M.P., is a very fiery particle, with a knack of starting a good many minor blazes in Parliament. The other day he moved an amendment, which had the effect of postponing the Prime Minister's war statement for a couple of hours. He was undoubtedly within his rights, but it was generally felt that this was no very propitious time to assert them.

Then, by way of rubbing it in, he took advantage of being the speaker in the BBC's "Week in Westminster" feature, to give a caustic account of the whole affair, with a good many extremely acid references to other Members, including some of his own Labor colleagues. This has started a lively controversy both in Parliament and the Press, as to whether the BBC should permit that there 'ere.

No one would worry—at least no one would have a right to protest—if the BBC were a private institution, leasing its time to all and sundry. But the BBC is controlled by the Government, and that sort of thing over the official air—oh, my dears! No wonder the fur flew

Fortunately, Mr. Bracken, the Minister of Information, who is chiefly responsible for the BBC, is a very level-headed person, not easily hoist by any petard.

"If you want an impartial account of the week's work in Westminster," he told the House, "in my judgment a Lobby Correspondent should be asked to do it. We should not expect Members who belong to a Party, and hold very strong political views, to lose their reputations for political controversy when they approach the microphone."

How dull it would be if they did! So long as the balance is evenly held between the different Parties, and so long as it is understood that the speakers are only expressing their own views or those of their side, let them go to it, as hard and hot as they like. If it is to be a choice between being horrified or being bored, I am all for being horrified. It is much more fun.

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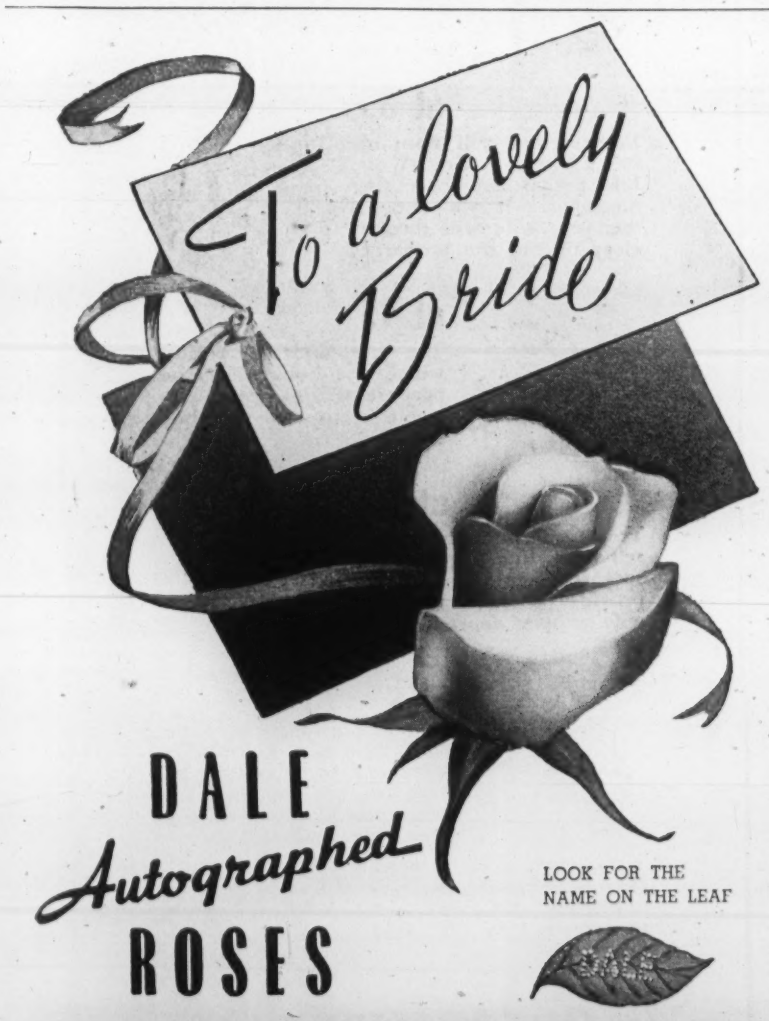

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Can Industry Help The Housing Emergency?

By E. G. FALUDI

Here an expert on town planning and prefabricated housing, with European as well as Canadian experience, makes out the case for the proposal to set up prefabricated plywood houses on the edges of the parks of Canadian cities, for temporary location only, in order to accommodate the families which are at present desperately in need of shelter.

THE recent eviction of numerous service men's families in Toronto has finally made it clear that the speech-making stage of the housing situation in Canada has to come to an end, and that it must be followed by action that will produce real shelter.

Some weeks ago the Canadian Corps Association submitted to the City Council of Toronto a proposal to acquire 500 factory-made (prefabricated) demountable plywood houses that local aeroplane factories would be able to produce in a few months. These houses, it was suggested, should be placed temporarily on the fringes of parks, where public services already exist. It was proposed that, when the housing emergency had passed, they should be moved to slum clearance areas to shelter dislocated families whose new permanent dwellings would be in the process of building.

In this proposal there are three apparently new ideas that need clarification for those who are not familiar enough with the housing situation in Canada.

The first point to be made clear is the meaning of the term "factory-made (prefabricated) demountable houses",—and the reason for using them. The second is their proposed location on park fringes, and the third is their subsequent removal to slum clearance areas, while the reconstruction of those areas is being undertaken.

Let us consider these points one by one. In a recent speech, Winston Churchill revealed that immediately after the war one and a half million houses are to be manufactured by war industries for temporary shelter of those families whose homes have been destroyed by enemy action in Britain. These houses are to be produced completely in factories and assembled in a few hours on the building site.

U. S. Methods

Similar action has been taken by the U.S. Government when it was faced with the problem of providing houses for many thousands of war-working families in the Knoxville area in Tennessee. Here the authorities, having realized that because of the inadequacy of traditional building methods and lack of normal building materials it was impossible to provide sufficient shelter in the time at their disposal, chose a revolutionary solution. With the help of the inventive and progressive spirit of the Recreational Division of the Tennessee Valley Authority, plans were prepared and houses produced by machine mass-production methods on assembly lines in factories, some of which are 400 to 600 miles away. Thousands of these houses arrived a few months after the order had been placed. A five-room house was erected in three sections by *five* men in *six* hours. Each section arrived completely finished at the building site. Floor, walls, roof and wiring, plumbing, heating, sanitary and kitchen equipment and cupboards were assembled in the factory ready for shipping and for use. A great number of these houses have been delivered complete with furniture and decoration.

Attempts were made also by Canadian War Time Housing Limited and the National Housing Administration to provide shelter with great speed and new building methods for war workers' families during the first three years of the war.

Both in the United States and Britain, prefabrication involves the manufacture of the complete house and its service equipment in factories by mass-production methods. The building materials used are usually light but structurally strong and weather-proof, such as metal sheets, steel or aluminum, plywood and fibreboard. In most cases the houses are shipped from factories in a few sections, so as to reduce the assembly time on the building site to a few hours.

In Canada, however, lumber mills or shops have prepared only the structural framework from stock lumber, and the exterior and interior furnishing of the house and its service equipment has been made on the building site with traditional building methods and materials. The conception of manufacturing a complete house in a factory, ready for shipping to the building site, has not yet been appreciated by the building industry and the general public in Canada.

Research in Canada

Meanwhile, at the request of the British Government and with the co-operation of the Ministry of Munitions and Supply, a number of large Canadian industrial organizations and manufacturers are engaged in research with a view to delivering 250,000 houses for the people of Britain from materials suitable for shipping, packed to save space, and with minimum weight. If we consider the cost of a house at $4,000, this would mean a postwar export opportunity to the tune of $1,000,000,000 (one billion dollars), employing about 30,000 to 50,000 workers for three years in the house manufacturing industry, and a like number in the material supply industries such as those making plywood, fibreboard, lumber, aluminum sheet, linoleum, glass, steel, etc. The workers to be used for the production of the houses would be those who are now engaged in war industry but who may be jobless after the war. Most of our aeroplane fac-

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THEY meet in the classroom . . . on the campus . . . at the prom . . . wherever the young crowd gathers—making new friends, true friends for 'keeps'! For schoolday friendships are lasting friendships that weather the years . . . dependable, sure and strong. And, to start the coming term, supply them with another friend . . . a Waterman's! A friend they'll cherish . . . knowing that, in writing the school chapter today—carrying on in the future tomorrow . . . a Waterman's is a friend they can count on—always at hand . . . always verifying that, indeed—old friends are best!

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at 30

If you marry, a Great-West Life policy sets your mind at ease. Come what may, your loved ones will never be left penniless.

at 35

Perhaps you will want to buy a home. A Great-West Life policy can cover the mortgage. If you should die, your wife will receive clear title to the property.

at 45

The Great-West Life policy, which you bought for the purpose, will provide a college education for your boy or girl.

at 55

Your family should now be self-supporting. But your insurance, if kept in force, still provides protection for your wife or other dependents.

at 65

You can arrange to have your insurance pay you a monthly income as long as you live, and you can arrange provision, as well, for your dependents.

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tories are suitable for the manufacture of houses with their present complement of workers, machinery and organization.

It would be also worthwhile to consider the Canadian housing market before accepting the opinions of those who fight against any progress even though it is essentially in their own interests. What is the main objection to the use of factory-made plywood houses in Canada?—"It is not suitable for the Canadian climate," say most of those who have never seen such a house in use.

What Technicians Say

The opinion of the technicians, manufacturers and others who are dealing with modern materials is directly in opposition. They say:

1. That these houses are made of a weatherproof and waterproof commercial plywood which satisfies all requirements for housing in Canadian climatic conditions, and that it is of a much higher quality than the usual lumber used in the building industry.
2. That the progress made in the production of this material has been proved by its various uses in all weathers and conditions during the present war.
3. That the cost of this plywood structure competes with that used for corresponding timber construction and it is therefore the most suitable structure for low-cost emergency housing.
4. *That, while at present there is no seasoned dry. lumber but only green wet lumber in commercial circulation, plywood, being a dry product, is more suitable for building purposes at present.*
5. That the factory-made plywood house, being completely manufactured in a factory, is a better controlled and finished product than the house assembled in many parts on the building site, exposed to changing weather conditions.
6. That any houses for service men's families must be ready before winter, the worst season for building.
7. That, for protection against extremes of temperature, they are insulated with Canadian insulating materials such as fibreboard, rockwool etc., which are also used in traditional building methods.

The discovery of stressed-skin plywood structures, as used in aeroplane production, has opened a new field for the building industry that is comparable to the progress created by the use of reinforced concrete. Conservative building industry hesitated in the past to use reinforced concrete in the same manner as it today approaches the matter of stressed-skin plywood structures.

The proposed placement of prefabricated houses on park fringe land and their removal to slum clearance areas have evoked such controversial discussions that clarification from the viewpoint of town planning and its implementation in most of the Canadian cities is needed. A second article will deal with these subjects.

Wounded men from Norfolk hospitals got such keen enjoyment from watching yachts racing, that every Sunday now the Norfolk Yacht Club rounds up an audience and supplies launches from which they can view the races.

Let's not WOBBLE...

To maintain a reasonable balance between what you earn and what your dollars will buy in wartime, it has been necessary to put a ceiling on prices, to control wages, salaries and profits, and to distribute available goods on an equitable basis.

Because..

...higher costs of production would require higher prices for the things you buy

...higher prices would require higher wages and salaries

...higher wages and salaries would mean higher costs

and so on...in an endless spiral

Demands for higher selling prices, wages and profits must not be allowed to push up the cost of living. This would bring distress and confusion on the Home Front, shackle our war efforts now, and leave us with handicaps in the peace to come.

This is the thirteenth of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.

THE WEEK IN RADIO

This Month Sees the Headliners Back at Old and New Stands

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

MORE than anything else, people who listen to the radio want to know when their favorite program is returning to the air. After a careful study of the scheduled programs of the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Mutual Network, the Blue Network, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and some of the private stations, we think we know most of the answers. All but one. We hope nobody asks us when Fred Allen is returning. We don't know. We've wired to New York and we're waiting for an answer.

Starting with "Information, Please", we'll take the programs as they come, regardless of what network they're on, and we'll disregard any precise order of appearance. The popular brain trusters will be back on the air next Monday, Sept. 11, with Clifton Fadiman continuing as master of ceremonies, with Oscar Levant, John Kieran and Franklin P. Adams regular participants.

There's quite a lot of excitement about Jack Benny's return to radio, because in the first place he has a new sponsor, and in the second place he's to play at the same hour as Kate Smith, who broadcasts on another network, and Kate has already announced that she'll spend money like water to get the finest entertainers on her program. It's a fight for listeners, and it's bound to prove interesting. Jack is now entertaining the troops overseas. His return is scheduled for Sunday, Oct. 1 at 7 p.m., but he may be delayed until Oct. 8.

NEARLY everybody wants to know when Bob Hope is coming back. He, too, is on an extensive tour of the fighting fronts, but NBC confidently expects him back in time to broadcast from Camp Borden, Ontario, on Tuesday, Sept. 19. He is bringing his whole company, including Jerry Colonna and Frances Langford to Canada. He *may* get home in time to broadcast on Tues., Sept. 12.

Another traveller in distant places is Bing Crosby who was last seen leaning out of a high window of a London war service centre, singing "Pennies from Heaven" to an enthusiastic crowd below. Bing will be back in time to broadcast on the Music Hall on Thursday, Nov. 2, and he has promised to bring back some real G.I. songs from overseas.

We don't know what Rudy Vallee has cooked up for his premiere this Saturday, Sept. 9 at 8 p.m. over NBC, but Vallee is worth watching. His broadcasts are getting a tremendous "build-up" by the network. He'll have to produce something really good to live up to the advance notices.

Most Canadian radio fans listen to Fibber McGee and Molly on Tuesdays, and will be happy to know that these two lovable people will be back on Oct. 3. Most of the summer they have been farming, and visiting hospitals and army training camps entertaining the troops. The hour of their program is 9.30 p.m. NBC. By the way, did you know that Fibber's real name is Jim Jordon, and his wife's name is Marian?

Maybe we'd better jump into some Canadian programs fast, before a critic starts interrupting with a very sensible question, what about Canada? Shall we start with Mary Grannan, just home from holidaying in New Brunswick? This Sunday, Sept. 10, will mark her second program in the present series. Her "Just Mary" program, designed especially for children but there's no law about adults listening, is heard at 1.15 p.m. over the Trans-Canada network, CBC.

"Singing Stars" is coming back to the air around Nov. 5, with another $1500. in scholarships for Canadian singers. Claire Wallace is returning Friday, Sept. 15 with a three-a-week series for Robin Hood Oats, and she is booked on 45 stations clear across Canada. "Fighting Navy" has already returned to the air (Thursday, Sept. 7, 9.30 p.m.) and its director and writer, Commander William Strange, is assured of big listening audiences, for he has proven he knows how to produce an exciting adventure broadcast.

WE DO hope you have been listening to the Canadian musical broadcasts in the series "Music of the New World". This is a summer presentation of the NBC inter-American University of the Air. Jean Beaudet, musical director of the CBC, has been conducting eight programs. Fourth in the series was heard Thursday, Sept. 7, at 11.30 p.m. when the works of three Canadian composers, Jean Coulthard Adams, Frank Blachford and John Weinzweig were heard. "Canadian Cavalcade", one of the bright Canadian shows, opened its new series on the same night. Last Monday saw the return of "The Happy Gang", one of Canada's most popular shows. "John and Judy", the Canadian "soap opera" with a tremendous following, is coming back on Tuesday, Sept. 19, over Trans-Canada.

Maybe we can go back to the American programs now. You probably know that Joan Davis and Jack Haley are back on Thursdays at 9.30, NBC. If you saw Joan Davis in "Show Business", with Eddie Cantor, you'll want to hear more of her on the radio. Edgar Bergen returned to the radio last Sunday night, NBC at 8 p.m. bringing with him a new feminine dummy, by name Effie Klinker. "The Great Gildersleeve" also returned last Sunday. That's a comedy program, heard 6.30 p.m. NBC. Frank Morgan returned last Thursday in his own program for Maxwell House Coffee.

IF YOU are still with us, there's Amos'n'Andy, who come back to the ether Friday Sept. 22 at 10 p.m. NBC. And there's Mary Small and her Revue heard on the Blue network, every Sunday now at 5 p.m. Milton Berle, star of Ziegfeld Follies, is well worth a laugh any Tuesday night at 10.30 p.m. (Blue network). Dinah Shore, who right now is overseas entertaining the troops, will be back in time for her new show on Thursday, Oct. 5 at 8.30 p.m. Then there's Ed Gardner in "Duffy's Tavern" coming to the NBC on Friday, Sept. 15 at 8.30 p.m.

Fans of Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians will know that Thursday, Sept. 7 marked their return to the air. This time they are heard on the Blue Network, Thursdays, at 7 p.m. and it's a half hour show instead of the usual 15 minutes. Music lovers will be glad that Andre Kostelanetz has returned for the "Pause that Refreshes" show on Sundays, CBS, at 4.30 p.m. but no-one can say that Percy Faith, Canadian-turned-American, didn't do a fine job for the program while Kostelanetz was away entertaining the troops. The new show by Ed Wynn should create considerable interest. It is booked for Fridays, beginning Sept. 8, from 7 to 7.30 p.m. over the Blue network.

Wednesdays at 11.30 p.m. you should listen to "Arthur Hopkins Presents", if you like good drama. That's over NBC. On the Blue network Herbert Marshall opens a new series this Saturday, Sept. 9, called "The Man Called X". Marshall plays the role of an international detective.

If you like Fannie Hurst, you may enjoy her new series on Saturday mornings, Blue network, 10 a.m. We prefer "We The People", heard Sundays, 10.30 p.m. over CBS. "Transatlantic Call", heard Sundays, 12.30 p.m., CBS, is another exciting timely show. If you like Henry Aldrich, you'll already know that he came back last Friday, Sept. 1.

Really, it looks like a big season in radio. I haven't begun to tell you all the good things. There's "Lower Basin Street", on Sundays at 9.15, Blue Network; there's "The Prudential Hour", Sundays at 5, CBS; there's the Quiz Kids if you like smart youngsters, Blue network, Sunday, 7.30 p.m.; Channing Pollock on "Vacation Serenade", Mondays at 9.30 p.m., NBC; "Those We Love", coming back Oct. 8, at 2 p.m., NBC; "Swing and Sway" with Sammy Kaye, Sundays, at 1.30 p.m., Blue. And do you ever listen to Milton Cross and his youngsters who wake me up every Sunday morning? I get a great kick out of them. It's around 9.30 a.m. and they seem to be on half a dozen stations.

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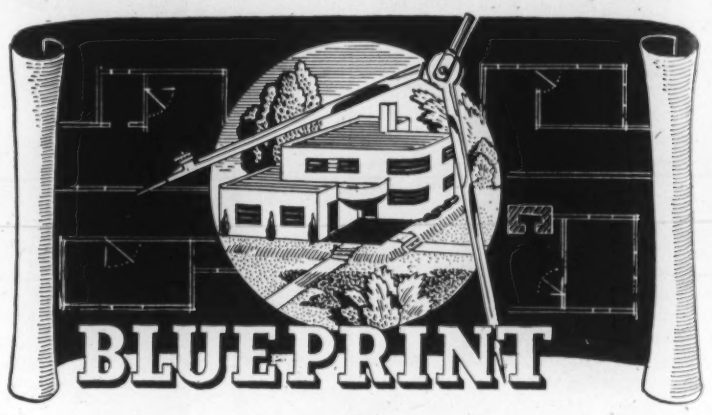

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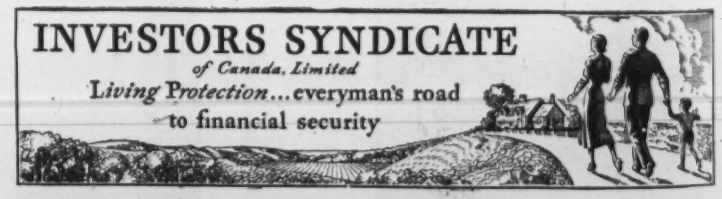

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

The Taste and Terror of War as Revealed in Sicily and Italy

INVASION DIARY, by Richard Tregaskis. (Random House, $3.50.)

NOBODY talks much about the gallant war-correspondent or the brave photographer. Perhaps a portable typewriter, or a camera, is a prosy thing in comparison with a machine-gun or even a rifle. Besides, the owners of these gadgets kill nothing but a few paragraphs or snapshots disturbing the censors, so they are not "romantic." Yet there has been a mounting casualty-list of correspondents in the past five years and the author of this book, and of *Guadalcanal Diary*, has come back from the very edge of the grave. In the hill-fighting before the capture of Rome a shell fragment tore through his steel helmet smashed the skull and damaged a portion of the brain. One side of his body was paralyzed and he could not talk intelligibly for weeks. Miraculous surgery restored him. Once more he is writing with extreme clarity and power.

He tells the story of the invasion and conquest of Sicily, the landing on Italy and the hard and bitter fighting all up the peninsula to Cassino and beyond. It's not a "military" book dealing with strategy and tactics, but a report of what the war means to the fighting men. And it glosses-over nothing. But the finest section is the recollection of his own experience, struck down, carried to an emergency hospital, operated on. He records his dreams, his difficulties in convalescence and the manner of his complete recovery and his return to the United States. Here is a quotation:

"Most baffling of all were the cable messages from my friends. One said something about Gen. Eisenhower and, in the same sentence, about me. It mentioned W. R. Hearst and J. V. Connolly, head of King Features Syndicate. I puzzled and puzzled over the message, trying to figure it out. Actually it read; 'From J. V. Connolly Quote Please be a little more careful. Kindly report the war and don't fight all of it. Give Gen. Eisenhower a chance to do his stuff. W. R. Hearst Unquote.'"

A war-book which should not be missed.

•

Indian Folk-Tale

MOUNTAIN CLOUD, a novel by Marius Barbeau. (Macmillans, $4.00.)

WITH unfailing energy and enthusiasm Marius Barbeau of Ottawa has devoted himself for years to the study of Indian folk lore and folk song. His richest field has been along the Pacific Coast and he has garnered much. From this material he has fashioned this romantic tale of raw life along the Liard and Mackenzie Rivers long ago. The region is part of that opened up by the Alaska Highway.

Pierre Cadieux is a furtrader stationed with Donald MacGregor at Fort Glenlyon at Twin Lake. He falls in love with a half-breed girl and in order to marry her with propriety gets himself adopted into an Indian tribe. The full story of the initiation and of the subsequent wedding is rich with Indian thought, superstition and custom.

The bride is not to be turned easily to white people's ways and so Pierre at times "goes native" to please and hold her. She dies in giving birth to a son and Pierre himself after many years of wandering finds rest beside her. The tale is told with grace and feeling and illustrations of the same high quality are provided by Thoreau Macdonald.

•

Short Joys

GRANDMOTHER AND THE COMET, by Victoria Lincoln. (Oxford, $2.50.)

IT IS a popular notion that a book of short stories is necessarily less important than a single tale of a thousand pages or so. Once more, let us remember that popular notions are usually wrong. If a writer can create dramatic tension, enlarge character and do all beautifully in a thousand words, he or she is nearer to the spirit of Poetry than the long-winded pursuer of extraneous detail.

Here is Victoria Lincoln with two dozen or so pieces-for-the-paper assembled under the title of a story you don't reach until page 190. That fact probably explains her as much as anything else. She's an hilariously disorderly person, gently talkative, explaining, "But I must first tell you—" like so many of the attractive ladies one meets at afternoon teas. But wiser; infinitely so; for the seeing eye and the understanding heart are hers, and the capability to laugh almost in the act of weeping. Maybe this is the root of humor.

Like Silas Wegg from time to time she drops into poetry, and of a vivid and tender sort, still undisciplined, but charming. But her best work is in the discovery of what lies hidden in the heart of a girl.

•

Keep the Old at Work

YOU ARE YOUNGER THAN YOU THINK, by Dr. Martin Gumbert. (Collins, $3.50.)

A NEW social condition approaches. For many years in the United States about 17 per cent of the population was over forty-five years of age. In 1940 that percentage had risen to 40.4. From 1930 to 1940 the number of people over sixty-five increased from six-and-a-half million to nearly nine million. And all estimates tend to show that the ratio of old to young will steadily increase. A similar situation exists in England. The Beveridge Report declares that in 1971 Great Britain will have 9,576,000 people well over sixty as compared with 7,600,000 children under fifteen.

Due to medical research in the past forty years the average life-expectancy has increased from 48 to 63 years. Against that fact must be set the average employer's superstition that only the young are profitable workers. And it is only a superstition that had better be abandoned soon or the whole economy of the civilized nations will be upset.

This book is a plea for re-educating the public on the potential of the aged. While others have been striving to add years to life, he insists on the importance of adding life to years. Incapacity for daily labor, he says, comes slowly and usually it can be arrested by training. Besides, experience and the resultant steadiness are an asset too valuable to throw away.

Since the author is a physician he speaks much on the hygiene of elderly living and makes a distinction between biological and chronological age. So long as a man believes himself to be of use in the world his efficiency will continue. He'll be as young as he feels. A social study of importance, excellently presented.

•

A Chap-Book

SONNETS FOR YOUTH, by Frank Oliver Call. (Ryerson, 50c.)

TWELVE sonnets, featly wrought in the accepted mould, singing the unconquerable spirit of young life. In the wrack of the times come "far-off chimes that ring the wild, mad music of eternal Spring."

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto.

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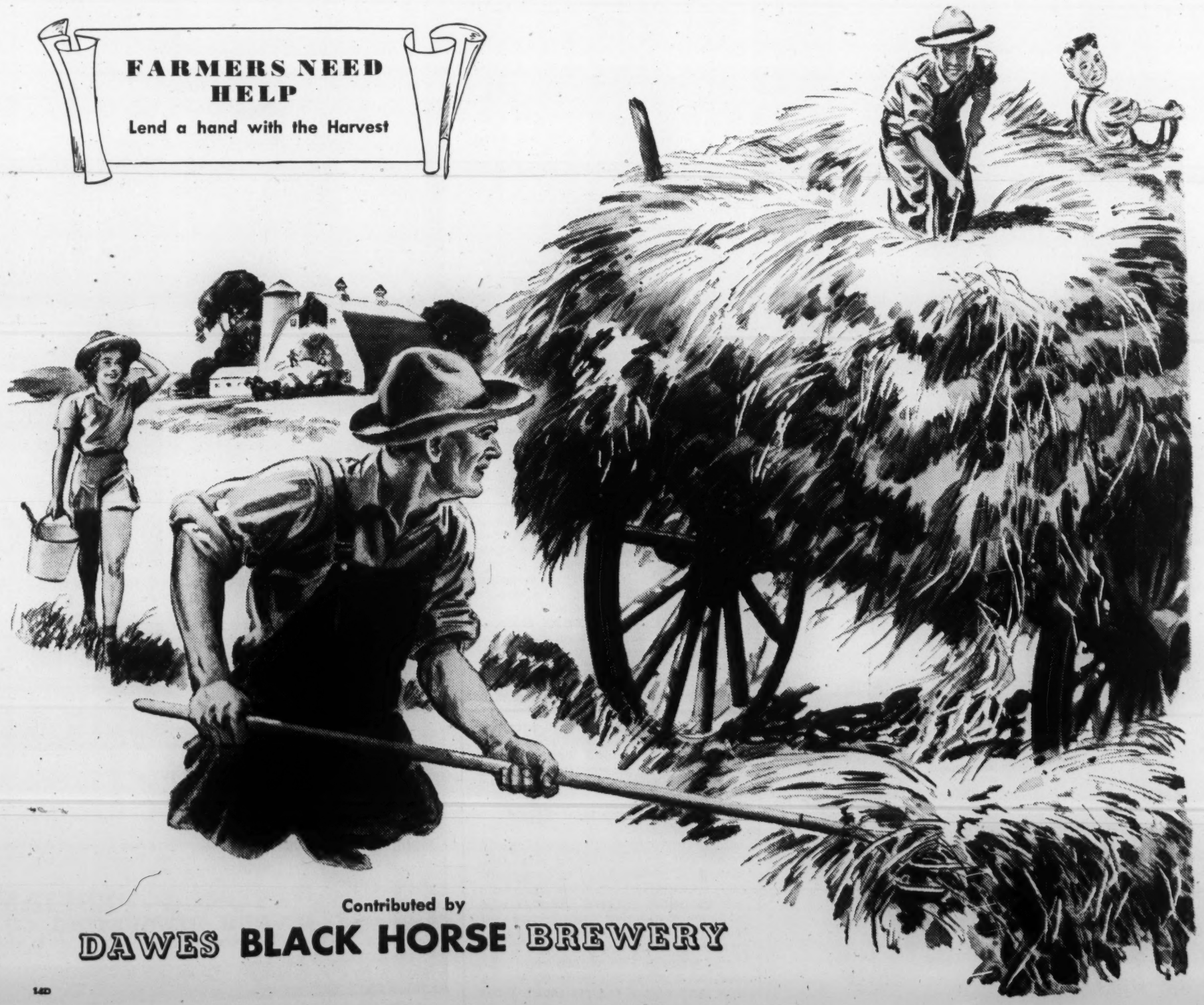

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Those British Wives: It Is Our Move to Understand Them

By ANNE FRANCIS

CUPID has taken up archery in a big way during the last five years. Neither blitz nor buzz bomb has affected the accuracy of his aim. As a result, about thirty thousand Canadian men in the armed services have found themselves wives in the "old country". Some of these girls have been already widowed by German wrath. Others have waved good-bye to their men who are now fighting in Italy and Normandy and in the skies over Germany. Since these young women have married Canadians, since many are already the mothers of Canadians, it is right that they should come home to us as soon as possible. It is what their husbands want and what we want. Canada needs them.

Already the vanguard of these pioneer wives and their babies has reached our shores. Already trains are carrying them westward to parents-in-law who await them in city and farm. Preparations have been made to receive them. Mothers and fathers of men overseas are of course ready to take them to their hearts. The women's auxiliaries to the armed services are also rallying to the cause.

Special committees meet the trains. When there is a stop-over of several hours, the auxiliaries are organized to provide a hot bath, a quiet room for rest, meals, bottles for babies, and if necessary a bed for the night. People have volunteered to lend their guest rooms for these stop-overs on the long trip across the continent. In the same way, social workers, like the room registry experts of the Y.W.C.A., are trying desperately to create apartments and rooms out of the thin air of Canada's housing shortage.

It is certainly a good idea to brief these young women in advance, because it is always a shock to the British when they discover that we are not just like themselves but North Americans who have been conditioned by a whole new set of experiences. As one British "war guest" mother put it to me: "We thought it would be easy to come to Canada because we spoke the same language. If only someone had told us that we were foreigners to each other we wouldn't have made so many mistakes." That is why those thirty thousand wives from across the sea will need every tip in the bag and even then they will find us hard to understand.

Things to Remember

But what about us? Surely it is just as important to brief us? Those British wives are definitely the sort of people Canada needs, but that does not mean they are going to be easily made into friends unless we are ready to give them a great deal of long term intelligent understanding—not just a gushing, emotional heart pouring the minute they step off the ship. Certain things, therefore, we should remember about them.

In the first place, they are going to look dowdy, shabby, a trifle forlorn. If we had been living in England with the pitifully meagre clothes ration we would look just as dowdy ourselves. Many of them will be wearing our own hand-me-downs—the old clothes we sent them during the blitz. No woman likes to wear her in-laws' cast off clothing so the sight of us in our comparatively elegant outfits is going to make them feel uncomfortable. When people feel uncomfortable and embarrassed, they often make biting remarks. We do it ourselves. It's a reflex, that's all, and something to be understood and forgotten.

Those British girls will also be amazed at the wealth and variety of our food. I remember an English girl, who came over in 1940, once chided me for being an extravagant housekeeper in war time. I was insulted and demanded an explanation for this libel. She pointed out that I had served salmon, chicken and peaches all in the same week. According to British standards, my catering was in the champagne and caviar class, but not according to Canadian standards when there was an August glut of salmon and peaches on the market. (The reverse of the metal occurred the other day when a Canadian soldier in England was horrified to find peaches selling at ten shillings a-piece.)

Very likely then, our summer vegetables and fruits, our unrationed roasts and steaks and our unlimited supply of eggs is going to make those girls think of loved ones who are lucky to see an egg in a month or a shilling's worth of meat in a week. That thought may make them speak jealously and bitterly about our plenty. We know all about shipping bottlenecks and so do they, but people often make bitter remarks when they are under an emotional strain. Let us therefore understand and forgive.

It is possible that some of those girls will not have the same ideas about washing that we have. In England, washing requires heroic measures. Over here it is so easy for town dwellers that we often forget that the majority of our population in rural areas has always reserved Saturday night for the family bath in the kitchen. (What price rural electrification after the war.) Furthermore those girls are not accustomed to washing machines and so have not developed our casual attitude toward the laundering of shirts and pinnies. Off and on, since the blitz, they have had to carry water by the bucketful when enemy bombs destroyed water mains. So don't accuse them of being dirty, just give them time. Also unrationed soap and plenty of hot water.

Many of those women are going to be very, very tired after five years in the front lines. Some of us think we are a trifle weary but we haven't been sleeping in shelters, standing in queues, eating dull, if adequate food, coping with blackout and bombed-outs or living under the constant threat of violent death or injury. In other words we don't know what it is to be tired. So let us remember that worn, worried people who have been under a constant nerve strain are often "difficult". They must be forgiven and forgiven again if they are sometimes unreasonable, irritable and weepy for no apparent good reason. It takes time for mangled nerves to heal.

They're Desperately Tired

Most important of all, we should remember that even under ideal conditions, it is very hard to be uprooted, particularly hard for women who are the home makers. Anyone who has moved to a new town knows that the first six months are grimly lonely even if you have a husband's shoulder to weep on. What then must it be like for a young widow to come to a new land across endless seas? What

EVEN NOW

NOW, when the pleasant indolence of summer evenings
Eases the tired eyes;
When the staccato of impatient living
Is slowed to the comfortable tempo
Of city feet exploring a country road;
When the mind reaches out
For the cool sanity of green leaves and grasses . . .
Even now
There is no peace for the wayward heart
That will not accept this bird or that blossom,
That aches for the unattainable,
The far, fabulous nightingale
In a stranger's garden.

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½ tsp. salt
1 c. whole wheat flour
grated rind 1 lemon
4 tbsps. shortening
⅔ c. milk
6 to 12 chopped stewed prunes, as desired
¼ c. brown sugar
Sift together first three ingredients. Add whole wheat flour; lemon rind. Cut in shortening until mixed. Add milk to make soft dough. Roll out ½ inch thick, spread with well-drained chopped prunes; sprinkle with brown sugar. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut in 1-inch pieces; stand on end in well-greased muffin pans. Bake in moderate oven (375°F.) about 30 min. Makes 15.
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must it be like for the girls whose husbands are now in action?

Thousands of Canadian girls know what it feels like to wait for news from the front, but think how much worse waiting must be for a girl who finds herself among strangers while the same dark fear gnaws at her vitals. Let us, therefore, keep in mind that worried, uprooted people are never easy and so let us understand and be forbearing if those British wives are not joyfully happy at first. It's going to take them a little time to settle in. Truly they will need our friendship and understanding now as never again.

A word to those unreasonable, happily few, Canadians who resent this immigration of women. The other day I heard a girl who complained possessively about the present manless condition of the country and asserted that a law should be passed to keep our men from marrying away from home. That is nonsense of course. Canadian girls need have no inferiority complex: like the North-west Mounted, they can get their men against any competition, and anyway, what right-minded girl wants another woman's man? For the record, there should not be a grievous shortage of husband power in Canada. For instance, in normal times, in Western Canada, there are a hundred and five men for every hundred women. As for the future, no doubt, Walker's Law is busy filling the cradles with male babies.

Durable Metal

Most important of all, let us remember not to patronize these Canadian wives from the "old country." They will do many things differently than we: they will find our trains, our vocabularies, our customs, our hurry, confusing at first but that does not mean they are not perfectly intelligent people. Nor does it mean that they haven't an indisputable right to bring up our sons' children the way they think best. Let us therefore strive not to be arrogant about the, to us, manifest advantages of doing things our way.

Of one thing we can be sure. These chosen wives of our fighting men are made of a hard, durable metal—a good metal to temper the brew in the Canadian melting pot but not a metal which will melt overnight. The Germans can tell us all about that: they tried to bend it for five years and still it stayed taut and true. That is the sort of metal we need in the post war world and that is why we should make up our minds to understand all and, through understanding, forgive all during the first difficult months when those British girls are trying to adjust themselves to life in the New World. Canadians, ladies, the ball is ours. Let's try not to fumble it.

The I.O.D.E.'s Brochure Tells Them the Truth About Canadian Ways

By BERNICE COFFEY

WHEN the New World was young and wild and woolly the arrival of the bride ships from over seas was an event of tremendous importance. In a country where nearly all the white inhabitants were young bachelors hungry for feminine companionship the spinster was as rare as snow in July. As a rule none of the prospective brides and waiting swains had met before the ships touched port and courtships, of necessity, were conducted with a briskness seldom equalled in this age of speed.

The bride ships are sailing again. Almost every week the arrival is announced of another ship with a long passenger list of English, Scotch and some Irish brides. They are the wives of Canadian servicemen who left Canada two, three, four years ago. These brides already have been wooed and won. Many are accompanied by one or more children. But who can doubt that they, in common with all the women who preceded them are inclined to view the approach of the Canadian shore with a mixture of courage, anxiety, anticipation, wariness and curiosity?

Several Canadian organizations are doing excellent work in the British Isles in preparing wives of Canadian men so that they may fit into the Canadian scene with minor jars during the readjustment period. One of the finest efforts along these lines has just come to our attention. It is a little brochure, "From Kith to Kin," prepared by the National Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. This has been prepared for presentation in the Old Country to the wives of servicemen who have married abroad. It is in the form of a chatty, newsy and warm welcome from Canadian women to those who soon will be our compatriots.

Many of the little and big things about this country that may bewilder a newcomer are explained and clarified. The matter of accents—"You will find our accents hard clipped in some parts of the country." Money, trains—"At first sight, perhaps our 'sleepers' upset more people, unaccustomed to them, than anything else. They are perfectly safe, usually very quiet; the porter is on duty all night." Size—"If you would go directly from Halifax to Vancouver it would be a journey equal to four round trips from London to Edinburgh."

Homes, rural and urban, are described along with their facilities. "Two out of three farm homes have radios, one out of two has cars and about one out of three telephones. The rural phone is open, and 'long distance'—your 'trunk' calls are not costly to nearby centres." The importance of the mail-order catalogue is not overlooked in the description of rural shopping habits.

What Is "Hard" Water?

Capsule, though astonishingly complete, information is given concerning Canada's history, racial strains, system of government, schools, courts and legislation, health and welfare (this includes an explanation of "hard" water and how to protect the Old Country complexion). The chapter entitled "The Canadian's Year"—is a beautiful and realistic piece of writing, and takes the reader through the four seasons of the year—the climate, activities, clothing, canning, sport.

The writing and preparation of the booklet was a voluntary contribution to the order by Dr. Charlotte Whitton, C.B.E., in collaboration with members of the National Executive Committee, and the publication has been financed entirely by the Order from its funds.

The jumper has all the ease of a pullover. Here it is done in a two-piece style — wool with black skirt and coral top, with high neckline and angel sleeves. It is worn with a crisp white man-tailored blouse.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Victor Kolar Plays Unhackneyed Music; Ida Krehm's Brilliance

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LAST week's Promenade Symphony concert was of unique interest, not only because the Canadian pianist, Ida Krehm, gave a brilliant revelation of her gifts; but because Victor Kolar of Detroit, who has made five appearances as guest conductor this season, provided an orchestral program as unhackneyed as it was fascinating.

The aggregate of fresh and stimulating works Mr. Kolar has presented in his appearances during recent summers is large. His early training in America was as assistant conductor to Walter Damrosch, who for a long period set the pace for initiative on this continent. The Proms programs so far this season under various conductors constitute a remarkable showing of music not chronologically "new," but, for the most part, compositions from the past, more or less neglected but singularly interesting. Orchestral players tell me that Mr. Kolar has a gift of "lifting" the forces under him in a way that gives gusto and sparkle to their performances and stimulates listeners.

The gaiety he evoked in the opening number, the Overture to Auber's light opera "The Bronze Horse" was a case in point. Perhaps because he was the most noted native of Caen (though the fair assassin Charlotte Corday was born near there) there has been of late a local revival of interest in the music of Auber. Recently one wrote of the overture to his finest opera "Masaniello" and this week Sir Ernest MacMillan is reviving that of "Fra Diavolo," frequently done by travelling opera companies in my youth.

Auber was continuously pouring out operas from 1811 until 1869, when he was 87 years old; and his melodic resources were as remarkable as his lively skill in orchestration. "The Bronze Horse" dates from 1835 and was so popular for two decades, that a grand ballet was based on it in 1857. Only those who have access to the old Parisian records could say what the story is about, but music lovers have reason to be thankful for that classic institution the overture. It enables us to partake in limited doses of the music of the great men of the past. Auber's overtures are invariably palatable. There is another which used to be frequently heard, and which I should like to hear revived at the Proms before the season ends. It is "Stradella," which contains a Spanish dance, akin to that in Sullivan's "Gondoliers." The overture to "The Bronze Horse" with its constantly changing tempo is a tricky work to interpret and was very well done.

Gliere's Sirens

Reinhold Moritzovich Gliere is a composer, whose name was little known outside Russia until the wild and urgent rhythms of the sailor's dance in his ballet, "The Red Poppy" won universal favor, about a decade ago. It is now a tune everybody knows. Gliere had to wait until rather late in life for popular recognition, for he was born at Kiev early in 1875. He did not take up the serious study of music until he was 20, but had brilliant teachers in Taniev and Ippolitov-Ivanov, and was from 1913 onward head of the Kiev Conservatory. When his first symphony was produced at Moscow in 1902 it was so coolly received that he went to Germany for some years. His lovely tone-poem "The Sirens" played by Mr. Kolar last week, dates back to the period of the Czarist regime. I first heard it years ago, when, with the exception of that of Tchaikovsky, Russian names were as scarce on concert programs, as they are frequent to-day.

Another Russian composer known to most of the world through a single composition, is Liadov, with whose piano piece "Musical Snuff Box" most people are familiar with no very definite idea of who composed it. Very occasionally examples of his few orchestral works are heard. Seventy years ago he was one of the young men who came under the influence of Rimsky-Korsakoff and the Russian Nationalist school. He composed three tone-poems distinctively national in subject and treatment. "The Enchanted Lake" one heard a long while ago, "Baba Yaga" more recently. The list was completed with Mr. Kolar's presentation of the legend "Kikimora" last week. Like "Saba Yaga" it deals with a witch who plots evil, but Liadov deals with her in a satirical rather than a sinister manner. The score abounds in quaint harmonic devices, expressively played.

Mr. Kolar, though a native of Central Europe, has a deep admiration for the modern English composers, as he showed in his rendering of the music of Vaughan Williams earlier in the season. His interpretation of Gustav Holst's ever-welcome "St-Paul's" suite for strings was marked by refined enthusiasm.

The program selected by Ida Krehm was designed to reveal her brilliance as an executant, rather than her pensive qualities as an artiste. She is slender and exquisite with a personality of singular charm; but her dynamic gifts are extraordinary. She is a graduate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, who for some years has been a noted figure in Chicago. In the audience was her old teacher Viggo Kihl who had left a sick bed to come and hear her. The only number which revealed the poetic side of her art was Balakireff's ar-

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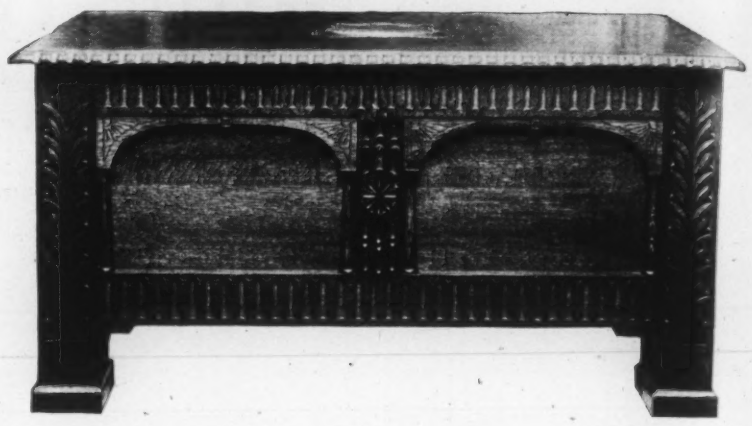

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rangement of Glinka's melody "The Lark," lovely in touch and expression.

It was regrettable that her number with orchestra was Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy," very like at least 15 of his other works. It sounded commonplace in comparison with the rest of the program, though it gave Miss Krehm a vast opportunity to show her power, and mastery of finger technique. The final moments when, to use a racing term, both pianist and orchestra are "in the stretch" were highly exciting. A little piece typical of a certain school of modern composers was "The Rails" (Vladimir-Dechevow). Every traveller knows, and has perhaps been lulled by, the rhythmical steadiness of a fast running train, and in this piece it becomes the basis of genuine music.

Miss Krehm's rhythmical steadiness and balance were perhaps best conveyed in the Manuel Infante dance variations, "El Vito." She also dug out an odd and almost unknown piece by Beethoven. In 1811 he composed an overture and extended incidental music for a play by Kotzebue, "The Ruins of Athens." Of this music only the Turkish march is well known. Among the other sections was a chorus of Dervishes from which Camille Saint-Saens transcribed a piano etude to exploit his own vast technical powers. It requires breath taking digital dexterity and Miss Krehm's rendering was a truly wonderful stunt.

FILM PARADE

Soft Day Dreaming and the Contrary

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IN A recent address over the C.B.C., Professor Arthur L. Phelps suggested that it is time for Canada to undertake a program of dramatic and creative film production.

"If we can do a first rate documentary with its creative and aesthetic values, why can't we do a little gem or at least a filmette or a one-act play, rich in creative zest, philosophic insight, and a challenge to good acting?" the speaker asked.

The answer is to be found in the long line-ups that wind around every Canadian block at the opening of any major Hollywood film. The Canadian public at the present time is richly satisfied with the dramatic and creative output of Hollywood which reflects if not its audience's actual life, at least its more urgent daydreams. That line-up, unswervably set on entertainment, isn't likely to be diverted for either aesthetic or patriotic reasons to the little gem or filmette which Professor Phelps so hopefully anticipates.

The film is a folk art which can't be hurried or prodded into development. This is particularly true in Canada, where artistic development in any field takes its own pace, regardless of the efforts of art-eager groups or even of government subsidies to help it on its way. Artistic development may come slowly; but it must come spontaneously. It won't be exhorted, or stampeded, or organized, or subsidized into being.

If anyone can produce a distinguished Canadian dramatic film, that will be fine. It will have to stand on its own merits however, for people are not to be persuaded by a product simply because it is ostentatiously labelled Canadian. The truth, whether we like it or not, is that Canadian culture is so deeply infiltrated with American culture that the public—at any rate the movie public—doesn't worry about regional distinctions. We merely take what we like best. If a Canadian producer can make better pictures than an American producer, the Canadian movie-goers will form a line-up to his door.

At the present it must be admitted the prospect of such production seems pretty remote. Hollywood has been making films for almost half a century, working hard to make pictures that people will like and quite frequently venturing out on a limb to make pictures that it thinks they ought to like. But with all its resources of creative talent and technique its cinematic gems are still few and far between. It isn't as easy as it looks.

Concerning Bing

I suppose "Going My Way" can't be regarded strictly as a dramatic gem, since it violates the unities of time and action, piling incident on incident and going on quite a long time after it should have stopped. But the picture is so touching and sure and sound that the last half-hour passes almost as pleasantly as the hour and forty minutes that preceded it. Probably Leo McCarey, who wrote, produced and directed the film just couldn't bring himself to part with his two central characters Father Fitzgibbon (Barry Fitzgerald) and Father O'Malley (Bing Crosby.) It's easy to understand his reluctance. I hated to part with them myself.

Watching Barry Fitzgerald's extraordinary performance as Father Fitzgibbon, one could only wonder, almost with tears, why the screen doesn't do this lovely thing oftener. Why doesn't it take human beings as they are—childish and variable and foolish and fine—and turn them gently to the light so that scarcely anything escapes scrutiny and the human creature in the end stands complete. As a study in old age Barry Fitzgerald's performance promotes tear-jerking—and it *is* tear-jerking—to an honorable position in the art of acting.

Bing Crosby as Father O'Malley, plays Bing Crosby, with odd results. He is so obviously and closely in sympathy with his role that before the picture is very far along he becomes a young parish priest who happens to look and act exactly like Bing Crosby. It can be claimed against "Going My Way" that it resolves its situations too glibly and gets its laughs a little too easily. But the charm of its central characters carries it safely over all the hazards and makes it one of the pictures you remember with nothing but affection.

Memoranda

"In Society" has Abbott and Costello as a pair of plumbers, which means of course that a lot of costly looking production is wrecked and inundated in no time and that the din from the audience almost drowns out the din from the screen. There's a fire-reel sequence, and you may be struck, as I was, by Lou Costello's fascinating resemblance to Mayor LaGuardia. "Evacuees" is an embarrassing little piece about a lot of little London slummies who are turned loose in the country home of an English earl. The earl (Percy Marmont) is a gentle horticulturist who ticks off the whole problem of British class distinctions in a couple of sentences. So now Hollywood won't have *that* to worry about.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Introduction of an Easterner to Canada's Most Western West

By DORA SANDERS CARNEY

AS WE travelled by car across the continent, it was easy somehow to know where the West began. We passed rich loam fields still belonging to the East, and tidy farms and towns comfortably tree padded. We saw huge industrial plants, triple highways, dairy herds and hundreds of pigs. We stayed overnight in miniature palaces garnished with ornate parks, or in proper little cabins beside proper little tree-girdled lakes.

And then suddenly, one afternoon, we stood in a wide sunny street with bare brown hills beyond the low flat store-tops, and said, "Why, this is the West!"

We sensed it even before the cowboy clicked past in his high-heeled boots, or the group of Indians hesitated on the corner, or the three children slouched by straddling bareback a pinto pony, all—except the pony—licking ice cream cones. There was something in the dry dancing feel of the air, and the wide near arc of the sky. You couldn't mistake it.

In the cafe with marble table tops we noticed at once the broader brims on the men's hats hanging on the coat hooks, the deep tones of the men's voices, the girth and height of the men themselves, greater than those of the East. A big man with a rolling gait touched my husband on the shoulder, and looked so like a Sheriff that my gaze dropped to search for pistols at his hip.

However, he wasn't the Sheriff. He had no pistols. He was merely a rancher asking the state of a side road we had just traversed. When we said we wouldn't go that road again that day for fifty dollars, he was not surprised. He said he thought as much the way she rained last night, and he would go the long way 'round.

We looked for trees and found none, but the barren roads, mile after mile, were glorified by singing birds in snatches of melody and flashes of blue, fawn or crimson—blue-birds, red-winged blackbirds and, morning noon and night, the meadow-lark. There were few signs of human beings as the road endlessly hogbacked under the wide sky, but the ditches were amusingly peopled with pheasants—pompous males, cautious females, and the foolish, feather-brained chicks.

When we did meet people, on foot, on horseback or in rattling cars, they always greeted us. The children quickly picked up the Western salute and practised it on the cattle with curly white faces who occasionally grazed the rangelands beside the highway.

On these empty rolling hills, where only one homestead dotted an entire landscape, we first noticed the saddle horses tethered outside the lonely dwellings. The children thought it meant a neighbor was calling, but Father, who is Western-born, said no, old time ranchers always kept a saddle horse ready in the daytime. It was their link with the rest of the world, and gave them a sense of contact with their kind, much as a telephone does some people more centrally located. After that we always looked for the saddle ponies. They seemed to bring their owners in the solitary cabins more closely into the family of gregarious man.

Do Not Toot

Perhaps it was the sparsity of population hereabouts that made the cattle seem so companionable. They wandered the unfenced highways at will, and walked up village streets with exactly the air of a villager going about his business. Sometimes they playfully arched their tails and gambolled across in front of the car like mischievous children. Sometimes they gathered at the road's edge, protruding large rumps into the traffic lane, and gossiped together with the placid, comfortable stance of country women.

Once father tooted his horn at such a group with results that were nearly fatal. They leapt a terrified two feet in the air and ran in all directions, nearly ditching the car and killing themselves in the melée. Fortunately the road was dry and the brakes good. We found our breaths, and noted in the Diary, "Do not toot at Western cows."

In the East, almost everyone seemed to have come from somewhere else and to be wishing themselves back there. In the West, most men bragged of the towns they lived in. Where a small collection of clapboards and corrugated iron plastered a sunbaked hollow in the treeless hills, a huge billboard announced it, "Finest town on earth." Where the mountains began and towering pines dressed the steep and rocky slopes, a deep chested mountain man boasted the healthy climate, "frost every night of the year!"

Some communities advertised their water, some their sunshine, some their beef or fine tomatoes. In the straggle of little houses under the mountain peaks that marked a mining town, people were proud of their gold, copper, or coal. Farther west, where the valleys widened they turned poetic when they spoke of fruit.

It was all "God's country," every foot of it, and they wanted you to like it, too. They beamed when we admired, or turned anxiously helpful at a hint of trouble. When we found ourselves with nowhere to stay one evening, a drive of forty mountain miles to the next settlement and the four children round-eyed with weariness, all the waitresses and the cook in the little cafe got busy on the telephone and found accommodation for us. It was a cabin panelled in firwood, with a wood-burning range crackling in the kitchen, a deep canyon, before the front door, a sheer precipice above the back. Everything was clean, with the fresh sweetness of a mountain woodland, and a mountain brook tumbled into a nearby boiler house to provide hot water for our showers.

Story-Book Atmosphere

There were snowstorms in the mountain passes, but who would care about that? Look how high we were! Six thousand seven hundred feet up seemed, to judge by those who lived there, pretty close to heaven.

So we came at last to Victoria, which is surely the most Western West there is, since any land that lies directly beyond becomes the East again. Pretty close to heaven too seems Victoria, although at the level of the great Pacific.

Amazed at the succession of golden, flower-filled days that followed our arrival, I asked an old inhabitant "What are the winters like?" There was an appreciable pause while his chest noticeably expanded and his figure stretched at least a half inch taller. Then he rattled off figures that showed Victoria to have less rainfall than any of the coastal cities nearby, and many towns inland. Maybe one or two days, he said, might be raw, maybe along about January it might be blustery at the sea's edge, but winter? "You'll enjoy the winters in Victoria!"

There is about Victoria a story-book atmosphere of delightful romanticism coupled with a very real and practical hardheadedness. Picture-book horse-drawn tally-hos roam the streets, laden with visitors. In the downtown shopping districts, flower-filled baskets hang from every street light. Slack suits are the prevailing vogue, and when a lady generously grown well past fifty was seen shopping in cerise slacks and a sky blue hunting jacket, I was the peculiar one because I thought it odd.

Yet underneath the flowers and the easy laughter there is here on the Pacific's edge a rocky base of unshakeable patriotism. The War is very close to us. ARP signs on every street form a pattern with the flowers in the window boxes. Where the sea flutters its frilled petticoats under grey and turquoise rocks, ships colored war-time grey ply grimly on the nation's business. The sound of gunfire frequently rolls out across the straits, echoing like thunder among the snow-capped mountains.

Jeeps, army cars or naval patrols pepper the traffic. Almost every man one sees is in uniform. Almost every girl is in working clothes—in service stations, driving trucks or delivery vans, collecting or distributing mail.

Down in Illinois a Mid-Western farmer asked, "B.C.? Isn't that part of the States?" No indeed, man of Illinois. B.C. is actively Canadian. And as an Eastern Canadian who has come a long way West, I want to say that I am glad my country includes this lusty province with the loveable personality; this independent, youthful, not-yet-rich but potentially tremendously important province of British Columbia.

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CONCERNING FOOD

The Case of the Vanishing Ice and the Petulant Refrigerator

By JANET MARCH

AFTER a summer of ice hunting I feel I know exactly how the hart felt when he panted for "cooling streams when heated in the chase." A broken down electric refrigerator has turned the Marches into a family detective agency. We can almost smell ice without the help of bloodhounds. Dairy trucks sometimes have pieces sitting amongst the cans, amusement parks where people camp may have their own ice houses, and every open backed truck with a tarpaulin over it may conceal the precious blocks. If you see sawdust beside a shed it's a good rule to investigate.

Early in the summer there was no trick to it. You just put the dish-pan in the back of the car and got a block whenever you drove through town. If you were on the way to the beach to swim, using the car to undress in, the ice was a rather chilly companion as you crouched modestly on the floor trying to get into your shorts; but these minor difficulties faded when the town supply place, run in an offhand way by a gas station, rationed supplies to 25 pounds three times a week which gave us about three days of refrigeration in seven.

Just about then an old *"Reader's Digest"* fell open at an article by that alarming writer Paul de Kruif which said that food left unrefrigerated for even a few minutes might bring on acute food poisoning and possibly death. I vowed never to let old magazines stick round again! The soldiers shall have them at once, though I imagine this particular article will give no comfort to troops in the tropics. Our small block of ice could hardly be seen for food pressed against it.

When anyone saw ice they bought it, and if they had no dish-pan along it just rested wetly on the floor of the car. As a result sometimes we had quite a hoard but ice hoarding is singularly unsatisfactory. You coax the thing into a sack, dropping it on your toe once or twice, and then surround the sack with what you imagine to be good insulation in the form of the pile of newspapers collected for salvage. And when you go to get it all you have is a sack.

Then the miracle happened. The electrician returned the electric motor which he had been keeping as a pet for two months. We hitched it up. We stood clutching those copper tubes which connect with the refrigerator waiting for the first feel of coldness. The thing worked. In four hours beautiful neat cubes appeared. We began to think of ice cream, iced tea, drinks that tinkled, desserts which needed chilling. We dumped our last half melted block out on the grass and gave up the pleasures of the great ice chase of 1944 with no regrets.

Summer was nearly over, but we had all learned new respect for electrical equipment. Some of the things we couldn't eat and wanted during the ice shortage were cold desserts so we had quite a few and here are some of the recipes.

Apple Snow

2 cups of sieved apple sauce
⅓ cup of sugar
1 teaspoon of lemon juice
⅓ cup of water
Salt
3 egg whites
1 tablespoon of gelatine

Soak the gelatine in the water. Heat the apple sauce and add the salt and lemon juice, then add sugar and take off the heat. Stir into the gelatine till cool. When cold but not yet stiff fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites and chill in a mould.

Maple Syrup Custard

4 cups of milk
4 eggs
⅔ cup of maple syrup

Beat the eggs and add the maple syrup and the milk and stir well. Pour into individual custard cups and oven poach till set. Chill and serve with fresh fruit.

Stuffed Peaches

8 peaches
Sponge cake
½ cup of almonds
1 strip of candied peel
2 tablespoons of sugar
¼ cup of white wine

Cut the peaches in half and take out the stones. Skin the almonds and put them through a nut mill or chop finely, and add the sugar and peach pulp which you should scoop out of the peach halves still leaving a thick enough shell to stuff. Add sponge cake finely crumbled till the mixture is not runny, and the almonds. Fill the peach shells, press the halves together and put them in a baking dish. Pour the wine over them and sprinkle with the rest of the sugar. Bake in a hot oven till the sugar forms a crust. Chill and serve with vanilla ice cream. This is an Italian dish in case you are interested.

Fruit Cream

1 tablespoon of gelatine
¼ cup of cold water
2 tablespoons of lemon juice
½ cup of sugar
Salt
½ cup of boiling water
2 cups of mashed peaches or pears sieved
1 cup of cream whipped—if possible

Soak the gelatine in the cold water. Heat the boiling water and add the lemon juice, sugar and a pinch of salt. Then add the gelatine and cold water. Stir well and cool till the mixture thickens. Now stir in the fruit and add the cream. Chill in a mould.

The jerkin has a star role in this Fall's fashions for the teen-ages. It has a two-piece look, but this dress is one-piece with a cleverly simulated jerkin in sharp color contrasting with the black flannel. The bow at the throat is flattering and the sleeve length is a new note.

This is the type of dress that endears itself to the high school miss because she can wear it for a trip to town or a casual date. It has a suit look, and the amusing trimming in the form of arrows slims the silhouette. White collar and bow are of same fabric as the arrows.

★ A Thick Sauce from the English recipe—Gives zest to all meat and fish dishes.

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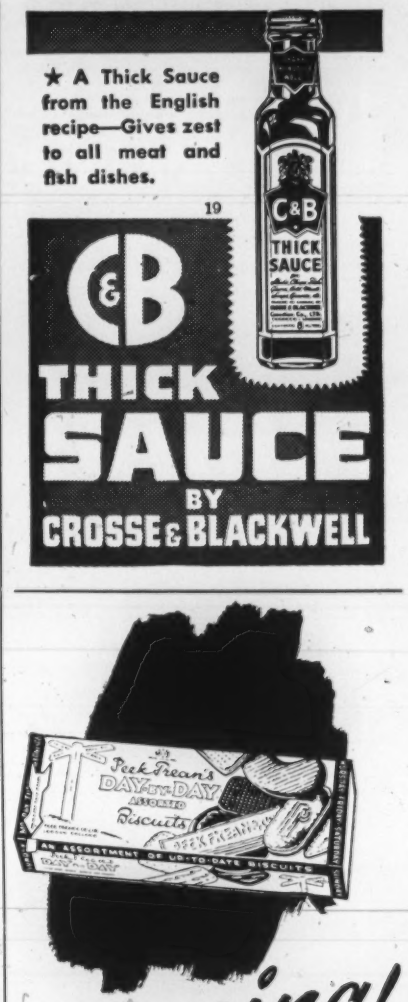

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THE DRESSING TABLE

The Fall Hat: It Is the Herald of a Triumphal Return of Millinery

By ISABEL MORGAN

WHAT does all this sound and fury in the public prints about hats amount to?

Is it the the usual strenuous beating of the publicity drums at the beginning of a new season? Does it presage a season of alarming hats made of mountains of stuff covered with strange objects garnered from the animal and vegetable kingdoms? Or is something of fashion importance really happening at long last?

These questions were put to Erik of Paris the other day at a meeting with the press. It is his third visit to this country to design his hat originals for Canadian women.

Erik, a blonde, brisk Dane who looks as though he would be thoroughly at home on a ski run, said, "Hats are going to look important this season whether women like it or not. I think they will like it. Hats will be more important in headsizes, in trimming, but especially in workmanship. They will make women look like ladies again. A flower, or a few ribbons in the hair, beanies and other such hat subterfuges lack dignity, look unwomanly."

The ladies of the press who had arrived hatless tried to look as though they didn't care. Those who wore hats looked smug. The girl in the white straw beanie made little sounds of protest. Erik made a nice recovery and said comfortingly, "but you're still summer," and she looked happier.

Godey Shades

He pointed out that these important hats are a young woman's style and they are enormously flattering to all women because the "crowded" brim makes the face seem smaller, the features more delicate and finely proportioned.

"Colors are on the passive side," he said in answer to another question. "I call them Godey colors, and when you see my hats I think you will understand why."

A tall rack stood in the corner, clustered with hats with that peculiarly uninhabited look hats have when off the head, and a model came in and seated herself at a mirror near it.

As she proceeded to select the first hat, someone asked Erik if he had had any news lately of his London and Paris establishments. His London shop "reduced to about one-tenth of what it was" is now in Claridge's. The shop in Paris has carried on throughout the occupation, according to news through the underground. "The staffs in both these shops have been wonderful and faithful beyond words." As for his apartment on the Left Bank in Paris, it was occupied by a friend, the Danish Consul, thus assuring the safety of all his possessions. A most fortunate man, this Erik—and he knows it and is grateful.

Then we saw the hats.

The theme was early and late Victorian so faithful to these periods that the hats might have stepped straight out of the colored pages of Godey's Ladies' Book. These modern versions have the same soft, uninhibited charm, frank prettiness and air of sheltered femininity that their predecessors had. And the same careful intricate workmanship. There were the same passive mauves, copper tones, pinks and muted greens so faithfully recorded in the Godey prints.

A small boat shape worn to one side of the head, covered with black velvet, was studded with many pearl-headed pins holding a veil that fell down to the shoulders. Or the veil could be tied in the Victorian manner in a large cat's-whisker bow under the chin. . . Pale blue satin covered a small sailor which had a brim swathed with pleated chiffon looped with narrow black velvet ribbon starred with silver beads. Lady Mendl is wearing this in a white version.

The Crown Princess of Norway has chosen the blue velvet Breton sailor with mauve and blue veiling wreathed around the brim. . . Of late Victorian inspiration is a black toque swathed with copper velvet that falls into a little skirt over the shoulders. ... Large dahlias (?), one wine, the other rose-colored, were posed at the sides of a high well built-up toque of black veiling... An intricately manipulated white felt hat had its folds tucked down with large black headed hat pins. . . And a pouff of mauve veiling that looked like a bit of vagrant pearly mist was dotted with little clusters of black feathers. Waistlength veil. . . The brown velvet sailor had its wide straight brim loaded with tufted green velvet.

Our feathered friends are, of course, very much in the picture. They contribute darting quills, swirls of dyed ostrich feathers. A miniature pink swan rested on a little black velvet sailor. . . And a white swan reposed on a nest of black velvet with which was worn a veil tied close to the face. . . A brilliant plumaged pheasant sat atop a copper felt hat—his tail feathers tipped up at the back, a miniature bow tied around his bright crimson throat. This hat will be on view on the cover of a women's magazine, we hear.

To demonstrate that these hats can be worn successfully with either up or down hair-dos, the hats were shown by models who wore the hair in these styles. We noticed that Erik insisted that they wear fur stoles while showing the hats—"it cuts the height." It is a suggestion that might be filed away by others for future reference.

Hat Revolution

Important looking, these are hats which, while they do a lot for the wearer, also demand much. They require of the wearer the most careful and thoughtful grooming — none of this casual business of running a comb through the hair, a swift pass of the powder puff, where's my hat? and off we dash to catch the 5.15.

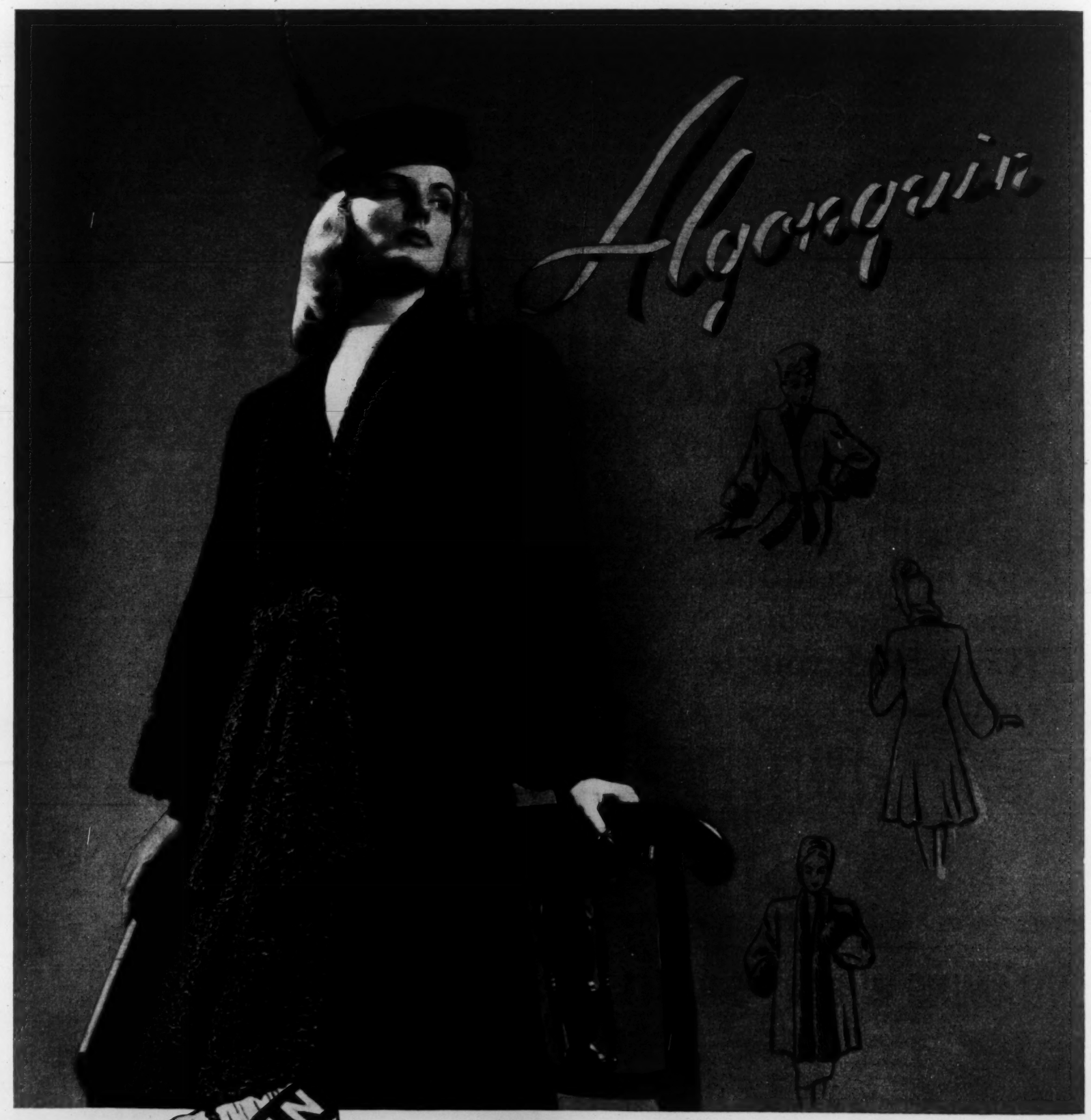
These are hats to live up to, to dress up to. They are ladies' hats. It's a fashion revolution.

SUMMER COTTAGE

LIKE a cloud of locusts
A horde of guests descends;
We never knew we had
So many hungry friends.

The next starving contingent
Of guests who come our way
Will get a frosty reception
On a warm day!

MAY RICHSTONE.



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THE OTHER PAGE

Trouble in the Prisoners' Camp: Or the Arrivals from France

By ERIC KOCH

THE movie-show was over, and the lights in the mess-hall of Camp Heybridge were switched on. It was a very hot, humid night, and most of the Nazi prisoners who had been watching were anxious to get out and take a stroll in the evening breeze before retiring to their huts.

The prisoners rubbed their eyes and stretched themselves while waiting for the Lager-Fuehrer's command dismissing them. He was standing in a corner, talking to several other camp-officials, apparently giving them instructions. At last the group went towards the screen, and the chosen representative of the prisoners, Sergeant-Major Sternheim, clapped his hands, demanding silence. He was stout and bald, and had been a barber in civilian life. Now he wore, like everybody else, a dark blue uniform with a large red circle on the back.

"Men," he said in his thick Bavarian voice, "I have an announcement to make. The Canadians informed me to-night that to-morrow morning 150 new prisoners will arrive. According to them, they come from—" his voice rose sarcastically, "—they come from France. . ."

Everybody burst out into loud laughter. Then Sternheim raised both hands to indicate that he wanted to go on.

"It is not my habit to ask many questions. We will find out the truth soon enough. Most probably they were caught in North Africa, and some may be pilots who were shot down over England. No matter where they come from, we will give them a truly German welcome. To-morrow morning the bugle will sound an hour earlier. Huts E and G will be cleared, and we will see to it that they will be properly decorated. The band will play the Horst Wessel song when they arrive. Let's all get together and make the camp look its best. Heil Hitler!"

The men rose and gave the Nazi salute. Then they marched out of the mess-hall in groups, row after row, keeping the strictest discipline. There was no talking until they were out in the open.

"It will be good to see new faces, Fritz," a chap from Leipzig said to his pal, the centre forward of the Hut G football team.

"Yes, I will be glad, too, Karl. And maybe there will be some fellows who can play half-back. Schmidt is no good any more."

"No, I don't know what's wrong with him. . . You know, Fritz, there is nobody from Leipzig around. Maybe one of the new fellows comes from home, then we can gossip about the good old days. . ."

"Yes, that'll be fun. And perhaps there will be some new teachers. The camp-school is really getting too stale for me."

"By the way, Fritz, what did you think of those newsreels to-night?"

"They made me positively sick. That's typical American propaganda. I don't know how they took those so-called invasion shots."

"Oh, they can do anything at Hollywood. Invasion, indeed! I just laughed."

"Let them try and invade with their golf-clubs and tennis-rackets. They'll see what's coming to them. It'll just be another Dieppe, only worse."

"Those new fellows will be able to give us real news of the war. That'll cheer us up. You can't believe any of those inventions they are dishing out to us."

The evening bugle sounded. The armed guards on their observation towers around the camp were being relieved. On the way to their huts many of the prisoners were discussing plans to give the new arrivals a "truly German welcome."

NEXT morning it rained. The band began playing the Horst Wessel song as soon as the gates opened to let five trucks drive slowly into the compound. They played it again while the prisoners got out and lined up on the football field.

The 150 men still wore the green-grey uniforms they had worn in battle, covered with mud and patches of blood; many of the prisoners wore bandages. They were all unshaven, and they had a tired look in their eyes. It took them quite a while to line up properly, as they were no longer interested in observing even the most rudimentary requirements of military discipline. The Sergeant in charge had to repeat his orders several times, before the men finally put out their cigarettes. The rain was getting worse.

The "old" prisoners were standing around in groups. When Lager-Fuehrer Sternheim gave the sign, they all roared a terrific cheer of welcome. The new arrivals paid no attention. Only one or two of them waved their hands contemptuously, as though wanting to say: "Stop this rigmarole. Don't be so infantile."

After having formed two columns they walked (they did not march) into one of the huts to go through various formalities. Then there was a medical examination which lasted until supper-time. By then they were all starving.

LAGER-FUEHRER STERNHEIM had prepared a long speech, to be delivered after the main course. When the moment arrived, he walked across the mess-hall to the three tables on which the "new" prisoners were sitting, stepped on a bench, and, in his Bavarian voice, bade them welcome, expressing the hope, in the name of the Camp, that the men would soon adapt themselves to their new surroundings. Then he went on to say:

"It will certainly not be long before we can all return home to a victorious Germany. It is our duty to keep fit and to prepare for that moment, so that we can again play our full part in the service of the Fatherland and of our beloved Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler."

There was loud applause from the "old" prisoners. The new group sat gloomily at the tables, glaring at the speaker. One or two of them shook their heads and laughed.

Then their representative got up. He was about twenty-seven, blonde, with hard lines round the mouth. He did not laugh.

"Kameraden," he said. His voice was not as loud as Sternheim's. "We thank you for your welcome. We know you mean well. You must have been surprised that you didn't get a greater response from us. Well, the plain truth is that there was no need to celebrate at all. The time for that is gone. We don't feel like that any more. It would be entirely different if you were right in what you think about the war. You think you will soon be back in a victorious Germany. Well, you're wrong. Germany is losing the war. You'll find few people in Europe to-day who still. . ."

"SIT down, you English pig," a voice interrupted him.

"You'd better be careful, otherwise you'll be court-martialled for treason," somebody else yelled. One of the indignant prisoners rolled up a piece of bread into a ball and threw it right into the blonde fellow's face.

"We don't want Jews in this camp," shouted a very young chap, menacing the speaker with his fork.

"I daresay you also think you come from France," a fat humorous voice suggested amidst general laughter.

Then Sergeant-Major Sternheim got up. "Silence," he said, "silence. You are forgetting that you are German soldiers. It won't do you any good to insult each other. If there are any men in this room who are enemies of the Reich, the mistake will be cleared up soon enough. I shall immediately get in touch with the Canadians, and if I find that any hostile elements are in this camp, I will see to it that they be removed at once."

And he went out. As soon as he had gone a number of prisoners got hold of the blonde fellow and beat him up.

"KARL," said the football enthusiast the next day, standing at the barbed wire and watching five trucks drive out of the compound to take the new prisoners to another camp, "that fellow certainly deserved what he got. Wouldn't be surprised if he wasn't a British spy."

"Don't know," said the fellow from Leipzig. "I had the idea all the time that I knew this chap, that I had been to school with him. He was a good fellow then. What if they really did come from France?"

"Don't be silly," said the other fellow.

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

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Your Hat

...so significant this Fall

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EATON'S

Life on the Farm Must Be Made Attractive

By H. G. COCHRANE

Last week the writer outlined the farmer's difficult past, his better present, his uncertain future, and outlined the economic measures needed to assure him enough income to keep him on the farm. But squalor and drudgery must go too, and a more pleasant way of life must take their place.

Here Mr. Cochrane, an engineer who was also an Alberta farmer after the last war, discusses what reconstruction has to offer in incentives for holding the younger people in the farming industry.

BETTER social conditions for farm people! This is the second provision to "keep them down on the farm", or rather, to be more explicit, to bring back the ones who have left the farm to join the armed forces or to work at more attractive congenial jobs in munition plants, at higher pay and shorter hours. Adequate prices for what he produces will solve most of the farmer's deepest immediate woes, by putting him on a par with other workers, by giving him some ready money to spend. But this won't necessarily establish better social conditions, which may also involve organization, community service, long term credit, or government assistance in the form of loans or subsidies.

The younger generation of farmers, who may be on a crop sharing or some other form of partnership basis, or on a wage basis with the expectation of ultimately becoming owners of part or all of the family farm, are interested not only in what they can earn, but also in the home life, the facilities for recreation, community activities, and the elimination of drudgery from the daily farm chores.

Better rural housing with modern conveniences, more and better roads, rural electrification, a power line to the door and easy terms for the purchase of electrical equipment, and appliances, better and more accessible libraries, schools, community recreational and cultural centres, more doctors and nurses, better facilities for hospitalization, lower tariffs on farm machinery. Those are some of the incentives called for.

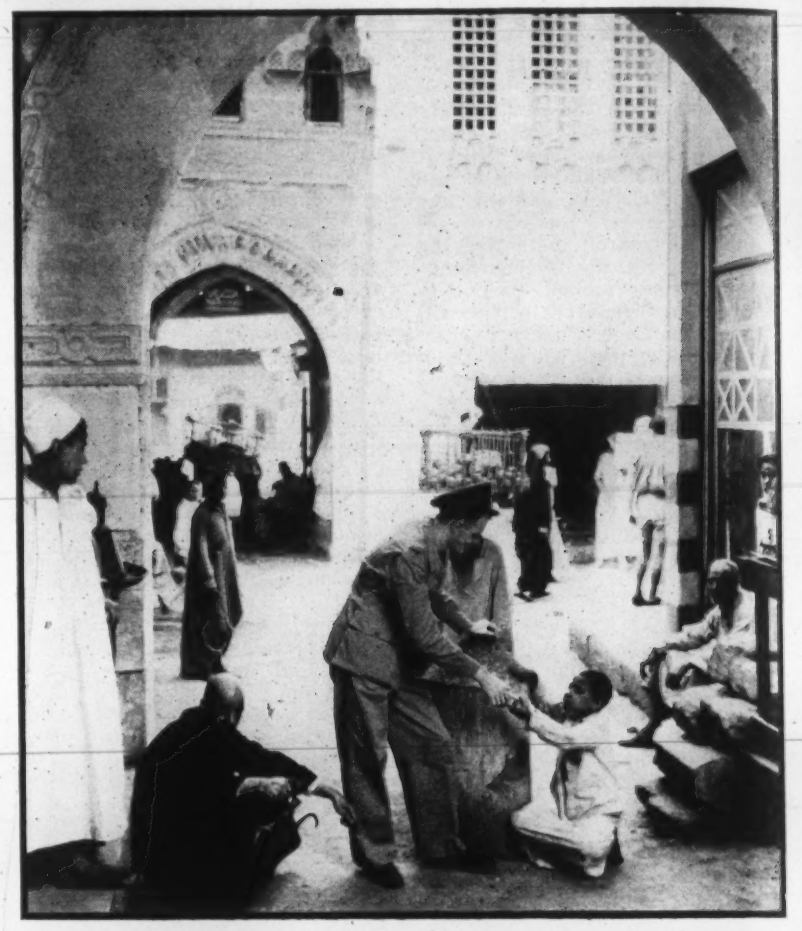
Take housing. One of the main recommendations of the Curtis sub-committee report on housing, advocated special provision for rural housing. This would include not only the same home building aids as urban dwellers obtain, and aid in farm improvement on the Home Improvement Act principle, but also a scheme to help provide proper housing for agricultural labor. This last named suggestion is believed to be entirely new in Canada, and is viewed as an important step toward stabilization of the agricultural labor situation, permitting as it will, the recruiting of farm labor from the ranks of the workers with families, instead of from single men almost exclusively as at present.

Again, to quote from the Brief submitted to the Turgeon Committee by the Canadian Construction Association:

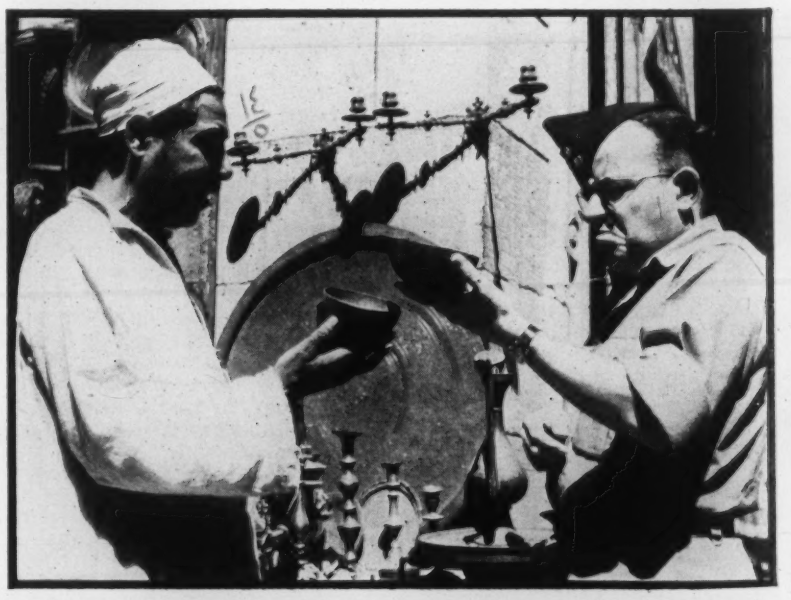
"Any National Housing Plan cannot possibly ignore the housing conditions that exist on many of our farms. Farming has ceased to attract young people for some years, and farm production is seriously threatened. Provincial Commissions would have to be established to pass on the ability of the farm to produce, and the ability of the farmer to pay. Some farms are owned, some are rented. Some are prosperous, with good housing, and need no help; some are not prosperous and have bad housing and do need help. Here a plan will have to be worked out which will provide the necessary inducement to replace bad rural housing with good housing, without making this a burden on the good farmer. Some line will have to be drawn above which help cannot be given, and below which help, on a sliding scale, will be necessary".

A survey of rural housing carried

(Continued on Next Page)



Canadian airmen stationed in Egypt can always find something of interest in the native bazaars of Cairo's "muski". Note the natives with the baskets of oranges on their heads, the old gentlemen sitting down with the brass pitcher, and the little lad trying to sell something to P.O. Jack Farrell of Hamilton, Ont. Canadians spend much time trying to outbargain the native merchants. They sometimes break even; rarely win. But Cpl. George La Plante of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. (below) is a canny bargainer and he is not impressed with the worth of the little brass bowl. He's going to get it at his own price if it takes all day.



And here is Shepheard's Hotel, most famous of Cairo's hostelries, the popular novelist's favorite setting for stories of Eastern intrigue.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Ruml's Plan for High Employment

By P. M. RICHARDS

THE Ruml-Sonne proposal (outlined here last week) to abolish corporation income tax as a means of permanently increasing business activity and employment is but one item in a broad plan of reform in fiscal and monetary policy designed to promote continued high employment, vigor in private enterprise induced by "effective incentive to risk-taking and responsibility", and the effecting of governmental fiscal policies through taxation and expenditure programs "that will mesh with private undertakings". The plan is, of course, meant for the United States, but much of it is pertinent to Canada too.

Beardsley Ruml (the father of the pay-as-you-go income tax plan) and H. Christian Sonne admit in their (U.S.) National Planning Association pamphlet that there are limitations on fiscal and monetary policy as a stimulant to private enterprise. Government stability, satisfactory cost-price relationships, the outlook generally for business volume and profits, clarity and simplicity in laws and regulations, protection against illegal aggression; access to markets, to processes, to raw materials; the terms on which loan and equity capital are available—these and other considerations determine in any specific instance whether or not employment-creating activities will be undertaken. But the authors claim that the fiscal and monetary policy suggested in their pamphlet will aid strongly in achieving high employment under private enterprise. They add that the understanding and co-operation of the leaders of business, labor and agriculture are indispensable to realization of the benefits of their policy.

The Basic Economic Issue

They say the basic economic issue is, should (a) the financial operations of the national state be aimed at being neutral in their net influence on effective demand, or should (b) the financial operations of the national state complement and supplement the activities of private enterprise when needed to maintain an effective demand adequate to sustain high levels of employment at or about prevailing price levels? Putting it another way, should (a) private business and employment be permitted without federal budgetary intervention to find its own price and cost level under competition, with the hope that there should be provided continuing high employment at such level; or should (b) the federal government intervene in the operation of the price system by supplementing private demand and investment and thereby high employment through its aggregate financial transactions?

Ruml and Sonne believe that the first alternative is wholly unrealistic for two principal reasons: (1) It involves acquiescence in mass unemployment, pending cost and price readjustments under competition. "We do not believe that in the future economic maladjustments can be liquidated at the financial and psychological expense of the unemployed." (2) It involves acquiescence in price level declines causing transference of ownership in property from present equity holders — farmers, home owners, small businessmen and investors—to holders of debt and other contracts at fixed charges. "We do not believe that general economic maladjustments can be liquidated in the future at the expense of these holders of equity and of subordinate debt." They continue: "If, therefore, we reject as unrealistic the possibility of a neutral federal budget policy, we must adopt the alternative policy, namely, federal action through budgetary operations, when requisite to maintain adequate effective demand, and thereby to contribute to the attaining of high employment."

Propositions, Recommendations

They present five specific tax suggestions resting on two general propositions: (a) Tax revenues should balance expenditures at some agreed level of high production, and provide for the amortization of the national debt when employment and production exceed these levels, but not before. (b) Management, whether industrial, commercial, or agricultural, in general should be permitted to conduct its business affairs free of federal income tax considerations. Within the law, prudent judgment alone should guide price and production policies, form of capitalization, and the acquisition and sale of capital assets.

The specific tax recommendations follow: (1) Federal income taxes on corporations should be abolished, provided that measures are at the same time adopted to prevent the use of the corporate form as a device to avoid payment of individual income taxes or to secure undue tax advantages over partnerships and unincorporated businesses. A small franchise tax of 5 per cent on corporations is suggested. (2) The graduated progressive individual income tax should be relied on as the chief source of revenue. This tax, with other revenues, should be levied at rates that would balance federal expenditures at high employment levels as above defined. (3) No general sales tax should be imposed. (4) Excise taxes should be retained only on tobacco and alcohol, and, perhaps, on gasoline. (5) Social security financing should be revised to stop the building up of reserves at times of under-employment.

The authors add that co-ordination of tax and expenditure policy between federal, state (provincial) and local governments is highly desirable in an overall national fiscal and monetary policy, and they recommend a definite, declared policy of no increase in tariffs, followed by a gradual reduction of tariffs and freer trade, as a desirable corollary to their proposed program.

Shooting in All Directions on the Theory You're Bound to Hit Something.

(*Continued from Page 26*)

out over a period of the present war in the Province of Saskatchewan has classified six per cent of the farm homes in that province as "good", fifty six per cent as "fair" and thirty eight per cent as "poor". The results were tabulated in three categories, namely, housing in prairie, park and pioneer areas, containing respectively forty, twenty five and thirty five per cent of the total. Best conditions were found in the prairie area, while worst conditions, as might be expected, were shown in the pioneer areas, where more than half the dwellings were classified as "poor".

Fairly Representative

These proportions are probably fairly representative of all the four western provinces. While conditions in Ontario and the more settled parts of Quebec and the Maritimes, where farming is on a more stabilized basis, would probably show larger percentages of good housing, the pioneer areas of these provinces would be likely to follow the same pattern as Saskatchewan. Canada's non urban population in 1941 was not far below three quarters of a million families. Breaking this total down along the percentage relationships here quoted for Saskatchewan, assuming they are representative, would show the need for the expenditure of nearly one billion dollars to bring all rural housing up to decent living standards, without including provision for community centres and improved health and educational facilities.

Better farm roads are already receiving the attention of most of the Provincial Committees on Postwar Reconstruction. Highway improvements rate high in value on all postwar programs. They are easy to get started, employ a relatively high number of workers per dollar spent and generally run into very little controversy or opposition. Roads other than trunk highways are matters of municipal concern and do not require long negotiations between governments. The average farmer will probably find better highways provided to his doorstep long before he gets indoor plumbing and an electric refrigerator and washing machine.

Electricity on the farm has profound and far reaching effects upon social and economic aspects for farming, for it reduces drudgery, lowers the cost of production, and makes farming more attractive as a way of life. In many European countries in prewar years, from seventy five to ninety five per cent of farmers were supplied with electricity. More than ninety per cent of New Zealand farmers have it today. Over the past decade the number of United States farms supplied with electric power has increased fourfold, and a national average shows two farms out of every five electrified.

In Canada about one fourth of the farms are served with electricity. This of course varies widely between provinces. In Ontario and British Columbia, more than a third of the farms are electrified. At the other extreme come Saskatchewan and Alberta with only 5% and 6%.

State Aid Needed

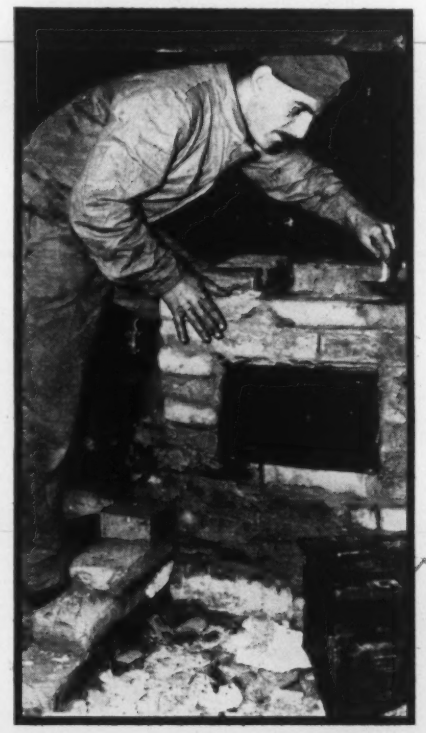
The electrification of farm areas should rate high in any postwar employment program, for it will come as close to being self liquidating as any type of publicly financed project that might be considered. It would also stimulate a wide range of industries, not only through the actual construction of the power lines themselves and the wiring, but in the provision for electrically driven equipment and appliances for the home.

There are very few instances of a high saturation of rural electrification being attained without state aid in some form. In Ontario, the Provincial Government, pursuant to its policy of promoting agriculture, the basic industry, contributes 50% of the initial capital cost of distribution lines and equipment. It has legislation providing for advances up to $1000 to actual farm owners in rural power districts for wiring and the purchase of equipment, and providing for the fixing of low maximum service charges, and up to 1940 had spent more than eighteen millions for such advances.

Many of the provinces plan to go to considerable length in electrifying their farm areas in postwar years. Of these, Manitoba has the most ambitious program, planning to spend $16 millions over the first ten years, and a further $10 millions to complete the program. A thousand farms would be connected the first year, the annual increment rising to the rate of 3000 a year by the fifth year. Plenty of power is available in practically every province, though cost of the service will be very much higher in the prairie provinces, where density of population is much lower.

These are the main types of material encouragement that can be extended to the younger generation of farm families in the years to come. Given a comfortable home, modern conveniences, such as plumbing, lighting, refrigeration, radio and telephone, and good roads and adequate transportation facilities to the nearby town or city, and a fair measure of remuneration, and there won't be so many young farm people leaving for city jobs. The decentralization of certain industries towards the less thickly populated areas in the Maritimes and on the prairie provinces would of course add a further stimulation, providing as it would, an opportunity for off season employment nearer home.

Agriculture must reach new levels of efficiency and prosperity if success is to attend any settlement or immigration that may be planned. Trade agreements with other nations to guarantee adequate and stable markets for farm produce at fair prices, together with better living conditions on our farms, these are the essentials. Given these and we need not have misgivings as to the future of the Canadian farming industry.



Army cooks have to prepare meals under all sorts of conditions and often with makeshift equipment. Here one of them makes a trench fryer and improvised oven from a discarded shell box and a few old bricks. When these boys come home, they'll be ready to give the "little woman" many a smart tip on cooking.

1792 NORTH AMERICA 1944

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The "North America" Companies Consolidated Report as of December 31, 1943, showed:—

Group Assets $182,504,190
Insurance Company of North America Surplus to Policyholders . . . $ 82,000,000

Based on 1943 year-end market values of securities.

Business accepted solely through Agents and Brokers.

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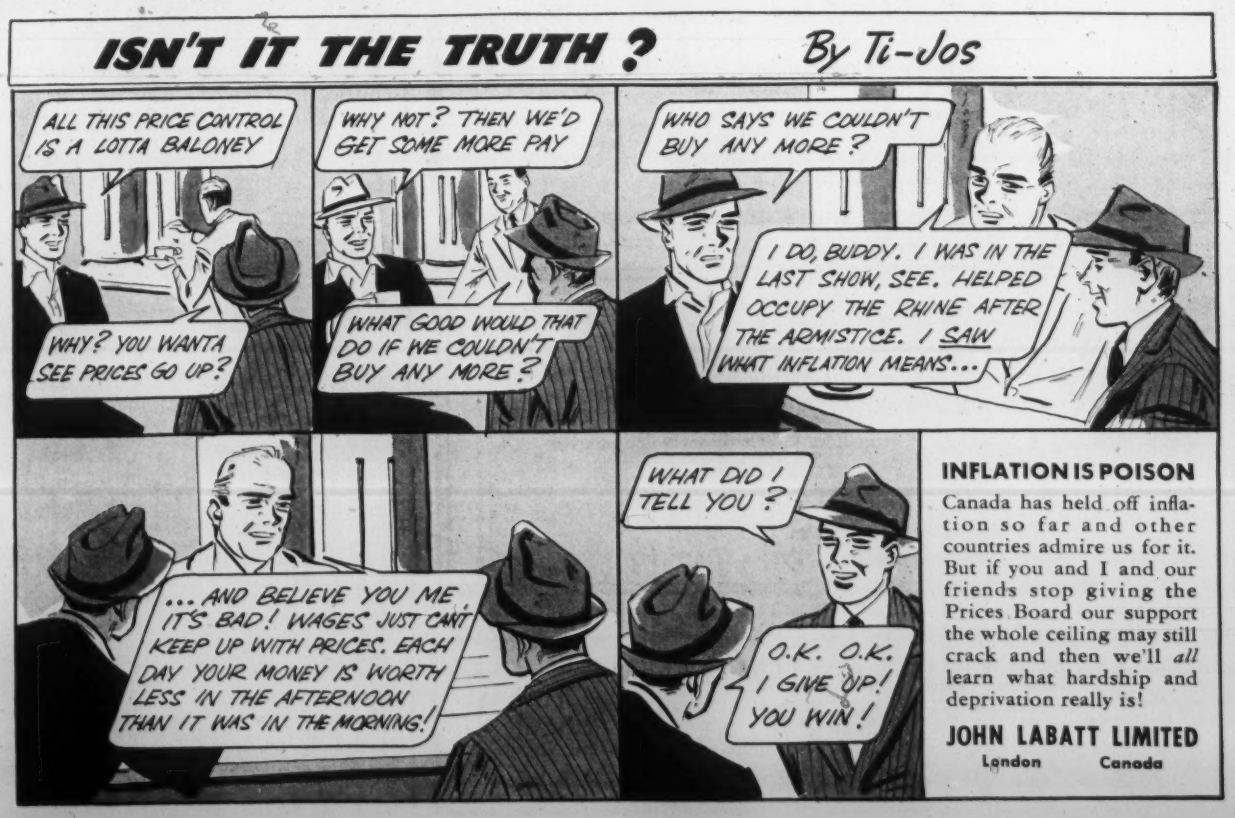
THE OTHER PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Other Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Other Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ? By Ti-Jos


ALL THIS PRICE CONTROL IS A LOTTA BALONEY
WHY? YOU WANTA SEE PRICES GO UP?
WHY NOT? THEN WE'D GET SOME MORE PAY
WHAT GOOD WOULD THAT DO IF WE COULDN'T BUY ANY MORE?
WHO SAYS WE COULDN'T BUY ANY MORE?
I DO, BUDDY. I WAS IN THE LAST SHOW, SEE. HELPED OCCUPY THE RHINE AFTER THE ARMISTICE. I SAW WHAT INFLATION MEANS...
... AND BELIEVE YOU ME IT'S BAD! WAGES JUST CAN'T KEEP UP WITH PRICES. EACH DAY YOUR MONEY IS WORTH LESS IN THE AFTERNOON THAN IT WAS IN THE MORNING!
WHAT DID I TELL YOU?
O.K. O.K. I GIVE UP! YOU WIN!

INFLATION IS POISON

Canada has held off inflation so far and other countries admire us for it. But if you and I and our friends stop giving the Prices Board our support the whole ceiling may still crack and then we'll *all* learn what hardship and deprivation really is!

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

A. J., Fredericton, N.B.—There is a factor depressing the price of CANADA NORTHERN POWER stock quite apart from the smaller consumption of electric power by the gold mines in wartime. That factor is the competition of Ontario Hydro. The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario has been cutting in on Canada Northern Power contracts, and has taken away a good deal of business. So far Canada Northern Power has been able to make a relatively fair showing in respect of earnings by drastically reducing operating expenses, but there is a limit to this course. In addition to Ontario Hydro, the company now faces the possibility of similar competition from Quebec Hydro. Presumably Canada Northern Power earnings will pick up after the war, but I think that the factor, or factors, I have referred to will militate against much price increase for this stock.

H.L.W., Victoria, B.C.—As KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES is the outstanding gold development of recent years you will realize the difficulty of giving you a list of gold stocks in its class. I am of the opinion Kerr-Addison still heads the list of the younger golds holding interesting possibilities for the post-war days. Mines such as Kerr are by no means common and if times were normal it

McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited

WITH gold once again a predominating factor in international discussions of a postwar monetary program and the gold industry in Canada slated to play a major role in absorption of men discharged from the services and war industry, prospects for such established Canadian gold producers as McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited have taken on new importance for the investor during the past year.

As a result of a conservative dividend and management policy which on several occasions in the past has drawn the criticism of stockholders seeking higher return, McIntyre Porcupine has been one of the few Canadian producers able to maintain its dividended rate undisturbed under the difficult wartime operating conditions. Production and earnings have reflected the steadily deteriorating labor situation but even during the war years the company has been able to more than maintain ore reserve position and to increase earned surplus to the highest point in its history. While earnings are still declining it is generally conceded the present year will see the low point in the mining labor situation and there appears to be no reason at this time to fear a change in dividend policy.

Not that any broad increase in earnings can be expected immediately the war is over. In the last annual report J. P. Bickell, president, stated that, with less manpower available, exploration and development necessarily has been restricted to more favorable areas contiguous to producing sections of the mine. The lenticular ore bodies within the company's property are widely distributed and if ore reserves are to be maintained a systematic plan or exploration on a broad scale must be constantly pursued. This type of work has been greatly curtailed during the past two years and if not resumed in the near future may adversely affect future ore position of the mine. Mr. Bickell uses this condition as basis for a plea for more consideration for gold mines by taxing authorities in order that proper provision can be made to carry out after the war the forward development which is impossible at present.

In addition to accumulation of surpluses which will be taken into account by the Foreign Exchange Control Board should current earnings fall below requirements of $3.33 annually, McIntyre Porcupine in recent years has built up further protection in its large investment portfolio. On March 31st last, end of the latest fiscal year, net working capital stood at $23,341,609 or $29.25 a share on the 798,000 shares outstanding. This was after including marketable securities at quoted value of $22,941,010. At the close of the preceding year working capital was equal to $28.92. Another backlog is the 90% shareholding in Belleterre Quebec Mines, previously carried at cost. Stock of this company was recently listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and at its high to date of $11 would add upwards of $15,000,000 to the above figures. It is understood a substantial cash position has been accumulated by Belleterre Quebec and is available for dividends should these be required by the parent company.

To the end of March last McIntyre Porcupine had produced just under $150,000 in bullion and paid out approximately $35,000,000 in dividends. Production for the last fiscal year was $7,305,805, down from $8,212,403 in the preceding year and peak of $9,452,491 in the 12 months ended March 31st, 1941. During the war years there has been a progressive increase in operating costs per ton treated and per ounce of gold produced but this has been partially offset by an improvement in grade of ore milled. Ore reserves on March 31st last totalled 4,435,161 tons worth $49,278,322 or $11.10 a ton at $35 gold. This, of course, does not represent all the ore in the mine by any means as there are still large favorable areas awaiting development laterally and at depth.

Price range for calendar years and earnings-price ratio based on fiscal years ended March 31st follow:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Earnings Price Ratio High	Earnings Price Ratio Low	Dividends Per Share
1944-a	$63.25	$55.50	$3.57	17.7	15.6	$3.33
1943	56.00	47.00	3.77	14.9	12.5	3.33
1942	47.50	33.00	4.30	11.0	7.7	3.33
1941	52.00	41.00	4.78	10.9	8.6	3.22-b
1940	58.00	37.25	4.66	12.4	8.0	3.00-c
1939	59.00	45.00	4.65	12.7	9.7	2.00-c
Average 1939-1944				13.0	10.1	
Approximate Current Ratio				17.4		
Approximate Current Yield				5.3%		

a—To August 28th. b—$1 U.S. funds and $2.22 Canadian funds. c—In U.S. funds.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Value of Recovery	$ 7,305,805	$ 8,212,403	$ 9,123,887	$ 9,452,491	$ 8,793,575	$ 8,375,336
Tons Milled	654,930	757,210	862,500	884,000	883,780	871,900
Recovery Per Ton	$ 11.16	$ 10.85	$ 10.58	$ 10.69	$ 9.95	$ 9.61
Operating Costs						
Per Ton (a)	$ 5.80	$ 5.74	$ 5.49	$ 5.14	$ 5.22	$ 4.97
Per Ounce Gold (a)	$ 20.09	$ 20.41	$ 20.04	$ 19.48	$ 19.46	$ 18.29
Net Profit (b)	$ 2,850,601	$ 3,012,207	$ 3,432,105	$ 3,819,032	$ 3,719,257	$ 3,712,940
Net Profit Per Share	$ 3.57	$ 3.77	$ 4.30	$ 4.78	$ 4.66	$ 4.65
Miscellaneous Income	$ 805,090	$ 773,963	$ 802,027	$ 734,085	$ 649,871	$ 602,061
Earned Surplus	$17,016,326	$16,369,411	$16,468,008	$15,702,673	$13,821,179	$13,596,759
Current Assets (c)	$21,940,676	$21,644,690	$21,964,808	$20,452,566	$18,555,686	$17,415,934
Current Liabilities	$ 1,495,227	$ 2,026,045	$ 2,422,307	$ 2,346,076	$ 2,450,901	$ 1,360,812
Net Working Capital (d)	$20,445,449	$19,618,645	$19,542,501	$18,106,489	$16,104,785	$16,055,122
Marketable Securities						
Book Value	$20,044,850	$20,158,064	$20,512,527	$18,697,548	$16,265,694	$16,291,227
Quoted Value	$22,941,010	$23,616,288	$20,547,320	$19,045,058	$18,110,987	$18,574,421
Cash	$ 724,748	$ 213,587	$ 186,013	$ 445,575	$ 1,069,185	$ 321,035
Bullion in Transit	$ 473,562	$ 434,912	$ 319,057	$ 530,412	$ 635,161	$ 340,015
ORE RESERVES						
Total Tons	4,435,161	4,319,697	4,392,435	4,207,391	4,245,466	3,998,336
Total Value at $35 Gold	$49,278,322	$49,598,256	$50,958,260	$49,519,540	$49,315,431	$44,465,995
Average Per Ton	$ 11.10	$ 11.50	$ 11.60	$ 11.67	$ 11.60	$ 11.12

a—Before depreciation, taxes and surplus adjustments.
b—Including Miscellaneous income.
c—Including marketable securities at book value.
d—Excess of current assets over current liabilities.

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The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 16th day of October, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of September, 1944.

G. H. ROGERS,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 23, 1944.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 381

A dividend of 10¢ per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 30th day of September, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of September, 1944.

DATED the 26th day of August, 1944.

P. C. FINLAY,
SECRETARY.

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY, LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 28

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on August 28th, 1944 a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable October 2nd, 1944 to shareholders of record September 1st, 1944.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., August 30th, 1944.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of thirty seven and one half cents (37½¢) a share on account of arrears on the class "A" shares of the Company, payable October 2nd, 1944 to holders of record the close of business September 11th, 1944.

By Order of the Board,

F. H. ELLIS
Secretary.

THE *Letter-Review*
Weekly Comment on Canadian Affairs
CRISP • AUTHENTIC • INFORMATIVE
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would be expanding operations. So placing it on the top of the list I would also suggest such stocks as Malartic Gold Fields, San Antonio, MacLeod - Cockshutt, Madsen and Cochenour Willans as golds having perhaps as attractive chances as any for yield and appreciation over the long-term. All have ore positions which should warrant increased production when the manpower situation again becomes normal.

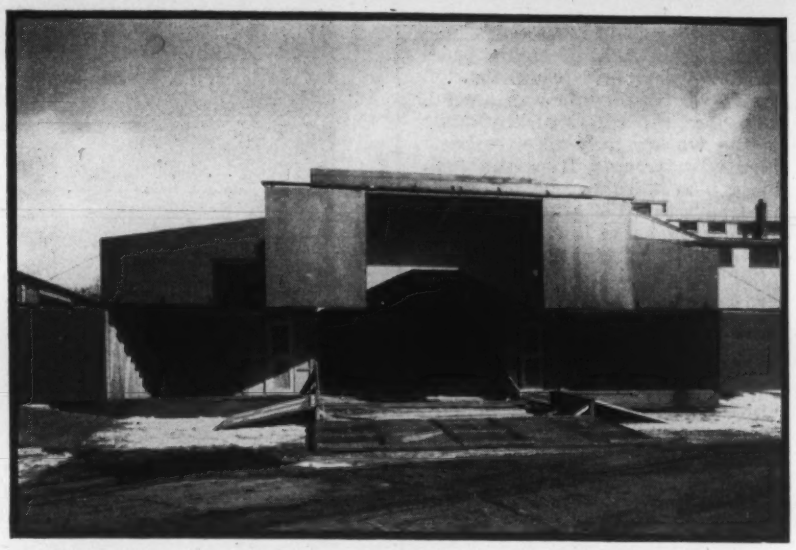
K.A.L., Hamilton, Ont. — Declaration of a dividend of $1 per share on the common stock of KELVINATOR OF CANADA, payable September 25, 1944, marks a resumption of payments after a three year lapse. In the fiscal year ended September 30, 1941, three dividends of 25c each were paid, the last on September 10. Earnings have held up well in recent years, a net of $1.58 per share, including a postwar tax refund of 8c per share, being reported for the year ended September 30, 1943, as compared with $1.59 per share, including 2c per share of tax refund the previous year and $1.20 per share two years ago. Working capital more than made up the depletion caused the year before by investment in plant and machinery and was increased from $401,765 to $576,600. The production of washing machines on a small scale was resumed by Canadian plants in January, 1944, after a two-year prohibition.

W.S., Vancouver, B.C. — Yes, I think a switch such as you suggest might prove advantageous. I regard MALARTIC GOLD FIELDS as having interesting speculative possibilities over the long-term. Production at present is seriously curtailed due to war conditions, being only around 600 tons daily, but development appears to warrant an increase to around 2,000 tons daily as soon as economic conditions justify same. In the meantime the company is building up a most satisfactory ore position for future operations and the cash position is also favorable, hence, once normalcy returns production and profits should be rapidly increased. A very large ore potential is indicated in the No. 2 shaft area west of the original and present productive body.

F.M.C., Outremont, Que.—Certainly the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S revenues have been growing. Gross revenues continue to show increases over corresponding weeks of 1943 with the third week in August adding $276,000 or 4.8% to the current year's increases. For the first three weeks of August there was a gain of $666,000 or 3.8%. For the first seven months of 1944 to July 31 the increase over 1943 had amounted to $19,018,000 or 11.7% and the total to August 21 thus has been raised to $19,684,000 or 10.9%—at $199,933,000 compared with $180,249,000. The company is thus entering the sixth year of the war with prospects still bright for continued gains month after month, to levels far ahead of any ever reached before by the company.

H. W. T., Rodney, Ont.—A reorganization of YAMA GOLD MINES was effected last year and the company is now known as CATHROY LARDER MINES. Your shares will eventually be exchanged on the basis of one new for three old. The property is idle at present due to lack of finances. Three drill holes were put down last year which indicated that the favorable structural conditions extend west of the area previously explored. It will be necessary to raise further funds to thoroughly develop the property. Underground work in previous operations disclosed a number of veins which on the average were inclined to be narrow. There is a small test mill on the property which it is claimed can be increased to 250-300 tons daily capacity without a great outlay when conditions permit.

R. L. N., Brockville, Ont.—Arrangements have been made for an issue of $5,000,000 of debentures by CANADIAN CELANESE LTD. to cover the cost of an expansion program at the Drummondville plant that was commenced this Spring and will continue for the balance of 1944 and probably throughout most of 1945, with an ultimate cost of just about the amount of the debenture issue. It is understood that this will be taken up privately and on terms advantageous to the company. The invasion of France, it is understood, caused some interference with the development at the Drummondville plant in respect of priorities, as was the case in many other quarters in Canada. Good progress however is taking place.



After the war, if the aeroplane becomes as popular and as common as automobiles are today, this single, sectional, demountable aeroplane hangar may be as familiar in the domestic landscape as the family garage. Produced by the Halliday Company Limited, Burlington, Ont., it is the latest member of the ever-growing list of prefabricated buildings, including houses, industrial buildings, naval and military barracks turned out by this Canadian firm for the past thirteen years.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

What to Look For!

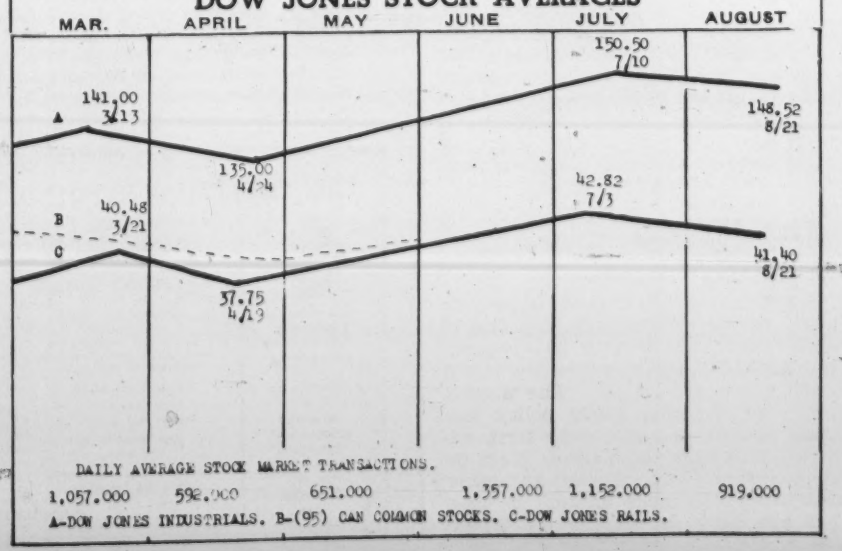
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: is to be classed as upward from the late November 1943 low points of 129.57 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 31.50 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position see remarks below.

The stock market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, is caught within narrow limits representing the peaks established in mid-July at 42.53 and 150.50, respectively, and the setback points established in early August at 40.70 and 144.90, respectively. In due course, the two averages must jointly emerge from this relatively small range. A decisive, or more than fractional upside penetration would be disclosed by **closes in both averages** at or above 43.43 and 151.51, respectively. In such event, the advance from late November would be confirmed as still under way with possible objective, as outlined in our Forecast of August 12, of 155/160 on the industrial average. Should one or both averages fail to close at the figures given above, however, and should they then move decisively under the August lows or the lower limits of the line with volume increasing, a strong suggestion would exist that the primary upmove from April 1942 had culminated and that decline was actively under way. Such decisive downside penetrations would be disclosed by **closes in both averages** at or under 39.69 and 143.89, respectively.

With at least one million German and satellite troops having been put out of commission, in battle, over the past three months; the British, American, Canadian and French Armies having staged a success in France far beyond the most optimistic forecasts; the Balkans now turning against Germany; while Hitler, with what Britain terms "horse-and-buggy troops" tries to keep the war going as his oil plants and transportation are under intensive, highly accurate and most destructive attack from the air, the public is no doubt again giving attention to Mr. Churchill's intimations that decisive developments may be near. War's termination in Europe, were prices relatively depressed at the time, could lead to a one to three-week price run-up. Such strength, should it develop, would offer an excellent opportunity, in our opinion, to round out, via selling of stocks, substantial cash reserves. Meanwhile, should the market, rather than staging advance, break under early August support points as indicated in the preceding discussion, we would suggest that those investors who have not already established cash reserves, regard such action as a signal to do so.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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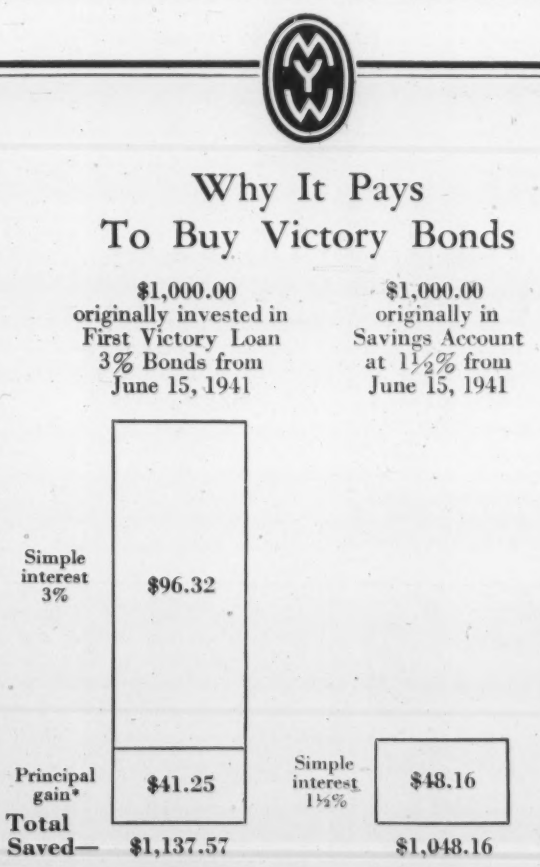

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Experiment in Compulsory State Health Cover Now Under Way

By GEORGE GILBERT

It may be a fact that those actively engaged in insurance are alive to the dangers underlying government intervention in various forms of business, including the insurance business, which have heretofore been reserved for development by private enterprise.

But the setting up of government insurance schemes, such as the one dealt with in this article, proves it cannot be assumed the public are equally aware that all such compulsory government projects involve the loss of individual liberty and are steps on the road to totalitarianism.

WHILE there has been much discussion in Canada and the United States of various plans of government health insurance, one state across the line, Rhode Island, has already established and has had in operation since June 1, 1942, what is generally referred to as "the Rhode Island Cash Sickness Plan." This is distinctly a state-operated scheme, entirely separate from any federal administration, as it is claimed that the state can furnish as good a plan as any which might be offered to its citizens on a federal basis.

As described in a recent address by Mr. Mortimer W. Newton, Chairman of the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board, which also administers the cash sickness scheme, it is not a hospitalization plan; it is not medical care; it is not socialized medicine; it is not maternity care; but simply a cash disability benefit paid to a worker who is out of work because of illness or accident.

In the regulations there is no provision requiring the claimant to go to a designated hospital or a certain doctor or to receive a special type of treatment. The claimant is required to give notice that he is sick and unable to work due to disability, and to have the fact certified by his own personal physician. Benefits as high as $18 per week are provided. The scheme is compulsory, and is supported by taxes obtained by way of payroll deductions.

Paid For by Payroll Tax

Establishment of the scheme did not require the employment of additional officials or personnel, as use was made of the facilities of the Unemployment Compensation Board of the State. Rhode Island is one state which taxes employees as well as employers under the Unemployment Insurance Act, the tax on employees being 1½ per cent of the payroll up to $3,000 of income a year for personal services, while the tax on employers is 2.7 per cent of payroll, or a total unemployment insurance tax of 4.2 per cent on payroll.

Being a highly industrialized state, where for several years there has been practically no unemployment, Rhode Island had built up a large reserve fund, and this was undoubtedly a strong factor in bringing about the enactment of the Rhode Island Cash Sickness Compensation Act, which was passed virtually without opposition.

Although contributions under the Act commenced on July 1, 1942, there were no disbursements until April 1, 1943, and during this period a surplus of over $2,500,000 was accumulated, with 1 per cent of the income being set aside for expenses of administration. It has been estimated that out of Rhode Island's population of 700,000, about 53 per cent, or 370,000 persons, are covered under the plan. Although policemen, firemen and other municipal employees are excluded, it appears that about 90 per cent of all workers come under this compulsory scheme.

It has evidently been found that the scheme is more expensive to operate than was anticipated, for at the last session of the legislature the Board asked for and was granted an increase from 1 per cent to 3 per cent of the income for administrative expenses. The Board also asked for an additional ½ of 1 per cent of the unemployment insurance tax, but this was not granted.

Inadequate for Epidemic

It is admitted that under present rates of contribution, the funds and surplus on hand would not be sufficient in the case of a serious epidemic or other abnormal rise in the sickness rate, and that was the reason for the Board asking that certain employee contributions to the unemployment compensation fund be transferred to the cash sickness insurance fund.

As originally enacted, the measure provided that disability benefits would not be paid to employees who were paid their wages by the employer while absent from work due to sickness, or while receiving benefits from workmen's compensation insurance. Later the Act was amended, and now, regardless of any other sums the worker may receive, he is entitled to payments from the cash sickness benefit fund.

It appears that the scheme is operated along the same lines as the Unemployment Compensation Act, and benefits are based upon wages during a base period, the base period being the preceding year. Under $100 of base period wages there is no benefit. From $100 to $124.99 of base period wages there is a total benefit credit of $34. The benefit credit increases with each increase of wages until a maximum of base period wages of $1,800 or over is reached. The total maximum benefits at present amount to $364.50.

As to the weekly benefit, it is determined on the basis of the highest quarterly wage range in any quarter of the base wage period. If the quarterly wage range is from $25 to $54.99, the weekly benefit rate is $6.75, which is paid until the total credit benefit of $34 is exhausted. If the quarterly wage range is $315 or over, the weekly benefit rate is $18 which is paid until the total credit benefit of $364.50 is exhausted.

Medical Board Now Set Up

It appears that during the month of April, 1943, benefit payments amounted to $120,547.97. By June, 1943, they had increased to $450,547.97. In July, 1943, they decreased to $354,291.52. The drop from June to July is accounted for by the establishment of a Medical Examination Board. In the early stages, the Board administering the scheme accepted the certification made by the attending physician of the claimant, and paid benefits to the claimant based upon such certification.

But the number of claims filed by workers during the month of June, 1943, indicated that many workers were filing claims, and perhaps receiving benefits who were not entitled to such benefits. Investigation made by the Board revealed that several claimants were physically able to drive their automobiles and perform other duties which were comparable to their regular occupations. It is the opinion of the Board that the establishment of the Medical Examination Board will eliminate malingerers and chisellers and safeguard the funds for the benefit of workers who are really incapacitated and unable to do any work.

It is admitted that this action was not contemplated by the Board when the Act was passed, and that considerable monies will be required to meet the additional expense. All claimants who are referred to the Medical Examination Board are required to go to Providence, the capital of the State, for examination. Of the first lot required to report for examination, about 6,000, over 1,400 failed to report. About 30 per cent of the claimants so far examined by the Medical Examination Board, it appears, have been denied any further benefit.

Recently an Appeal Board has been established, consisting of three members, one from labor, one from industry, and the chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Board. Claimants who have been denied further benefit by the Medical Examination Board have the right of appeal to this body, as well as the right of appeal through the courts of the state. So far about 35 per cent of the cases rejected by the Medical Examination Board have been appealed, with about 5 per cent being given additional consideration.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I understand your good paper will reply to subscribers' inquiries and if so I have a question or two regarding a "term" insurance policy taken out at the age of 60. The annual premium for this $3000 policy has been $104.07, the five year term expiring in a very short time. I am informed that I can take out any other policy for the same amount or less, but not more, by paying the differ-

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ence between the term rate and the new policy rate per thousand, and the term rate policy itself seems to read that way. In taking out an ordinary pay life it would be the $63.07 rate per thousand they tell me but I would have to pay $170. cash, or part cash and part loan on new policy in addition to the annual premium to make up the five year difference. Also that I can take out a new policy at 65 year old rate approx. $83. I would be greatly obliged for some advice on this proposition. Is there any other angle to it besides the above? Which is the best method, taking it out at age 60 and paying the difference, or get a new policy at age 65?

Perhaps a person might be as far ahead at that age just to invest the premium each year privately and let that be his life insurance. In the latter case, however, he will lose, without any compensation, the total amount of premiums paid in through the last five years, $520, and the interest therefrom. It seems to me there is, or should be, some legal or statutory ruling against sacrificing an amount like $500, without any compensation whatsoever, on a policy such as that explained above.

—W.A.A., Vancouver, B.C.

If still in need of protection for dependents, it would be advisable to change to a permanent type of policy, such as a whole life contract. Whether it would be better to take the policy dated back to age 60 by paying the $63.07 rate per annum and the $170 in cash, or take a new policy at age 65 at $82.96 per annum, would depend upon the cash value which would be made available in the former policy as an offset to the $170 which would have to be paid in cash to put that policy in effect. As the average expectation of life at age 65 is about 12 years, you can form an idea of what it is likely to cost on the whole to keep the $3,000 in force at the rate of $63.07 per $1000 per annum and at the rate of $82.96 per $1000 per annum. By comparing the amounts of the guaranteed cash values of the two policies at the end of 10 years from date, you can tell under which policy the cost would be lower.

You are evidently under a misunderstanding of what a term policy of life insurance is. It is a contract to provide life insurance protection for a definite term of years only, and there is no cash value or savings element in such a policy.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Lake Shore's Program Will Make Mine One of World's Deepest

By JOHN M. GRANT

IF ANY doubt exists as to the deep-seated character of Canada's gold deposits, the depth to which Lake Shore Mines, in the rich Kirkland Lake camp, is carrying development should serve vividly to dissipate such an impression. It has long been the belief of outstanding geologists and engineers that gold mines in the Dominion would in time become the deepest in the world. Lake Shore now with a shaft down 6,700 feet from surface has as its immediate objective a depth of 7,300 and then proposes to go to the limit of its hoisting equipment, believed to be 8,000 feet. Further, when that horizon has been attained the program may again be expanded. Just how deep operations in the Kirkland Lake camp will eventually be carried is conjectural but there is talk of 9,000 feet. The program now underway at Lake Shore will make it one of the deepest mines in the world.

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Today there are in Ontario at least six mines with shafts down over 5,000 feet, or over a mile in depth, and another down 5,000 feet. For the layman it is difficult to visualize such depths, but when it is realized the tall Bank of Commerce building in Toronto is not over 500 feet high the comparison should be more realistic than a lot of adjectives. It is believed the deepest gold mine in the world today, at any rate in this hemisphere, is the Morro Velho operation of St. John D'El Rey Mining Company in Brazil, which was formed in 1830. This shaft is reported down over 8,000 feet. Some years ago the Village Deep mine, in South Africa, was down over 7,600 feet. The depth to which gold mining in Canada can be carried remains to be determined and may only be bound by "white-man working temperatures." Underground rock temperatures in Canada are about an average of 20 degrees lower than those of the Rand, South American and Indian mines.

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Workings in the Kirkland Lake camp are considerably lower than elsewhere. For some time Wright-Hargreaves held the record at 6,404 feet, but as mentioned above Lake Shore is now down 6,700 feet and going deeper. Teck-Hughes has a shaft down 6,100 feet, Kirkland Lake Gold 5,450, Sylvanite 5,000 and Macassa 4,700 feet. In the Porcupine camp McIntyre has reached a depth of 5,565 feet and present deepest workings at Hollinger are at 5,300 feet. It is worth noting that up to Lake Shore's recently announced intention the deepest workings were in a copper mine. The Huestis mine, near Sherbrooke, Que., operated by Consolidated Copper and Sulphur Company, which closed down a few years ago, after an existence of 85 years, had carried operations to a depth of 6,850 feet.

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In planning to carry its main inside shaft to record depths Lake Shore is motivated by a desire to have a number of new levels ready to be opened up with the least possible delay as soon as adequate manpower is again available. One of the chief reasons for going deeper at present is a desire to ascertain as speedily as they can what is in store as regards ore at greater depths and to plan a mining sequence which will be most effective in dealing with rock bursting problems. The drift footage in ore is now said to be the largest in the history of the mine and this is due to the policy of keeping up development work, even at the expense of immediate production.

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A diamond drilling campaign of at least 10,000 feet is proposed by Hasaga Gold Mines for the Starratt-Olsen group of claims adjoining Madsen Red Lake on the southwest, and which Hasaga owns outright. A series of holes will be drilled from surface to test conditions below the three levels established some years ago. The decision to drill is based on the improvement in conditions at the lower levels on the Madsen. Underground work at the Starratt-Olsen disclosed about 40,000 tons of ore in two teins but operations were suspended when values pinched out on the third level.

•

Ontario's latest gold rush to Midlothian township, Matachewan area, referred to in these columns last week, is reported spreading to adjoining townships, east and north of Midlothian. According to the Ontario Department of Mines all the whole 36 square miles of Midlothian township has been staked. The staking rush is reported the biggest in Ontario in years and many of the larger mining companies are reported interested. First discovery as previously mentioned was made by Felix Roche. The Department of Mines is sending J. E. Thompson, one of its geologists, into the area.

Shares of Purdy Mica Mines were recently called for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The company's property consists of 37 unpatented claims at Eau Claire, Mattawan and Olrig townships, 13 miles northwest of Mattawa, Sudbury mining division. Mica processing plants are operated at North Bay and Mattawa. Since commencement of operations in November, 1942, it is reported the mine has produced approximately 635 tons of block mica. A net profit of $114,919, or 5.74 cents per share was made in the first six months of 1944. The company is capitalized at 2,000,000 shares, all of which are issued.

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Requests for published reports or for other information should be addressed to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa. All inquiries will be promptly and courteously answered.

Department of Trade and Commerce
OTTAWA
HON. JAMES A. MACKINNON, MINISTER

TC 453

ABOUT INSURANCE

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It is admitted that under present rates of contribution, the funds and surplus on hand would not be sufficient in the case of a serious epidemic or other abnormal rise in the sickness rate, and that was the reason for the Board asking that certain employee contributions to the unemployment compensation fund be transferred to the cash sickness insurance fund.

As originally enacted, the measure provided that disability benefits would not be paid to employees who were paid their wages by the employer while absent from work due to sickness, or while receiving benefits from workmen's compensation insurance. Later the Act was amended, and now, regardless of any other sums the worker may receive, he is entitled to payments from the cash sickness benefit fund.

It appears that the scheme is operated along the same lines as the Unemployment Compensation Act, and benefits are based upon wages during a base period, the base period being the preceding year. Under $100 of base period wages there is no benefit. From $100 to $124.99 of base period wages there is a total benefit credit of $34. The benefit credit increases with each increase of wages until a maximum of base period wages of $1,800 or over is reached. The total maximum benefits at present amount to $364.50.

As to the weekly benefit, it is determined on the basis of the highest quarterly wage range in any quarter of the base wage period. If the quarterly wage range is from $25 to $54.99, the weekly benefit rate is $6.75, which is paid until the total credit benefit of $34 is exhausted. If the quarterly wage range is $315 or over, the weekly benefit rate is $18 which is paid until the total credit benefit of $364.50 is exhausted.

Medical Board Now Set Up

It appears that during the month of April, 1943, benefit payments amounted to $120,547.97. By June, 1943, they had increased to $450,547.97. In July, 1943, they decreased to $354,291.52. The drop from June to July is accounted for by the establishment of a Medical Examination Board. In the early stages, the Board administering the scheme accepted the certification made by the attending physician of the claimant, and paid benefits to the claimant based upon such certification.

But the number of claims filed by workers during the month of June, 1943, indicated that many workers were filing claims, and perhaps receiving benefits who were not entitled to such benefits. Investigation made by the Board revealed that several claimants were physically able to drive their automobiles and perform other duties which were comparable to their regular occupations. It is the opinion of the Board that the establishment of the Medical Examination Board will eliminate malingerers and chisellers and safeguard the funds for the benefit of workers who are really incapacitated and unable to do any work.

It is admitted that this action was not contemplated by the Board when the Act was passed, and that considerable monies will be required to meet the additional expense. All claimants who are referred to the Medical Examination Board are required to go to Providence, the capital of the State, for examination. Of the first lot required to report for examination, about 6,000, over 1,400 failed to report. About 30 per cent of the claimants so far examined by the Medical Examination Board, it appears, have been denied any further benefit.

Recently an Appeal Board has been established, consisting of three members, one from labor, one from industry, and the chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Board. Claimants who have been denied further benefit by the Medical Examination Board have the right of appeal to this body, as well as the right of appeal through the courts of the state. So far about 35 per cent of the cases rejected by the Medical Examination Board have been appealed, with about 5 per cent being given additional consideration.

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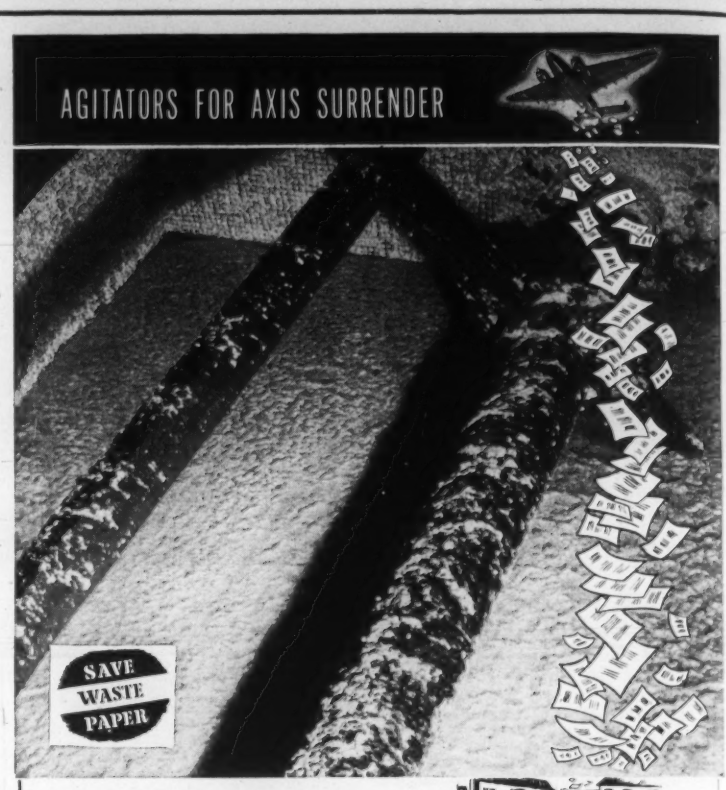
Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I understand your good paper will reply to subscribers' inquiries and if so I have a question or two regarding a "term" insurance policy taken out at the age of 60. The annual premium for this $3000 policy has been $104.07, the five year term expiring in a very short time. I am informed that I can take out any other policy for the same amount or less, but not more, by paying the differ-



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ence between the term rate and the new policy rate per thousand, and the term rate policy itself seems to read that way. In taking out an ordinary pay life it would be the $63.07 rate per thousand they tell me but I would have to pay $170. cash, or part cash and part loan on new policy in addition to the annual premium to make up the five year difference. Also that I can take out a new policy at 65 year old rate approx. $83. I would be greatly obliged for some advice on this proposition. Is there any other angle to it besides the above? Which is the best method, taking it out at age 60 and paying the difference, or get a new policy at age 65?

Perhaps a person might be as far ahead at that age just to invest the premium each year privately and let that be his life insurance. In the latter case, however, he will lose, without any compensation, the total amount of premiums paid in through the last five years, $520, and the interest therefrom. It seems to me there is, or should be, some legal or statutory ruling against sacrificing an amount like $500, without any compensation whatsoever, on a policy such as that explained above.

—W.A.A., Vancouver, B.C.

If still in need of protection for dependents, it would be advisable to change to a permanent type of policy, such as a whole life contract. Whether it would be better to take the policy dated back to age 60 by paying the $63.07 rate per annum and the $170 in cash, or take a new policy at age 65 at $82.96 per annum, would depend upon the cash value which would be made available in the former policy as an offset to the $170 which would have to be paid in cash to put that policy in effect. As the average expectation of life at age 65 is about 12 years, you can form an idea of what it is likely to cost on the whole to keep the $3,000 in force at the rate of $63.07 per $1000 per annum and at the rate of $82.96 per $1000 per annum. By comparing the amounts of the guaranteed cash values of the two policies at the end of 10 years from date, you can tell under which policy the cost would be lower.

You are evidently under a misunderstanding of what a term policy of life insurance is. It is a contract to provide life insurance protection for a definite term of years only, and there is no cash value or savings element in such a policy.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Lake Shore's Program Will Make Mine One of World's Deepest

By JOHN M. GRANT

IF ANY doubt exists as to the deep-seated character of Canada's gold deposits, the depth to which Lake Shore Mines, in the rich Kirkland Lake camp, is carrying development should serve vividly to dissipate such an impression. It has long been the belief of outstanding geologists and engineers that gold mines in the Dominion would in time become the deepest in the world. Lake Shore now with a shaft down 6,700 feet from surface has as its immediate objective a depth of 7,300 and then proposes to go to the limit of its hoisting equipment, believed to be 8,000 feet. Further, when that horizon has been attained the program may again be expanded. Just how deep operations in the Kirkland Lake camp will eventually be carried is conjectural but there is talk of 9,000 feet. The program now underway at Lake Shore will make it one of the deepest mines in the world.

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Today there are in Ontario at least six mines with shafts down over 5,000 feet, or over a mile in depth, and another down 5,000 feet. For the layman it is difficult to visualize such depths, but when it is realized the tall Bank of Commerce building in Toronto is not over 500 feet high the comparison should be more realistic than a lot of adjectives. It is believed the deepest gold mine in the world today, at any rate in this hemisphere, is the Morro Velho operation of St. John D'El Rey Mining Company in Brazil, which was formed in 1830. This shaft is reported down over 8,000 feet. Some years ago the Village Deep mine, in South Africa, was down over 7,600 feet. The depth to which gold mining in Canada can be carried remains to be determined and may only be bound by "white-man working temperatures." Underground rock temperatures in Canada are about an average of 20 degrees lower than those of the Rand, South American and Indian mines.

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Workings in the Kirkland Lake camp are considerably lower than elsewhere. For some time Wright-Hargreaves held the record at 6,404 feet, but as mentioned above Lake Shore is now down 6,700 feet and going deeper. Teck-Hughes has a shaft down 6,100 feet, Kirkland Lake Gold 5,450, Sylvanite 5,000 and Macassa 4,700 feet. In the Porcupine camp McIntyre has reached a depth of 5,565 feet and present deepest workings at Hollinger are at 5,300 feet. It is worth noting that up to Lake Shore's recently announced intention the deepest workings were in a copper mine. The Huestis mine, near Sherbrooke, Que., operated by Consolidated Copper and Sulphur Company, which closed down a few years ago, after an existence of 85 years, had carried operations to a depth of 6,850 feet.

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In planning to carry its main inside shaft to record depths Lake Shore is motivated by a desire to have a number of new levels ready to be opened up with the least possible delay as soon as adequate manpower is again available. One of the chief reasons for going deeper at present is a desire to ascertain as speedily as they can what is in store as regards ore at greater depths and to plan a mining sequence which will be most effective in dealing with rock bursting problems. The drift footage in ore is now said to be the largest in the history of the mine and this is due to the policy of keeping up development work, even at the expense of immediate production.

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A diamond drilling campaign of at least 10,000 feet is proposed by Hasaga Gold Mines for the Starratt-Olsen group of claims adjoining Madsen Red Lake on the southwest, and which Hasaga owns outright. A series of holes will be drilled from surface to test conditions below the three levels established some years ago. The decision to drill is based on the improvement in conditions at the lower levels on the Madsen. Underground work at the Starratt-Olsen disclosed about 40,000 tons of ore in two teins but operations were suspended when values pinched out on the third level.

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Ontario's latest gold rush to Midlothian township, Matachewan area, referred to in these columns last week, is reported spreading to adjoining townships, east and north of Midlothian. According to the Ontario Department of Mines all the whole 36 square miles of Midlothian township has been staked. The staking rush is reported the biggest in Ontario in years and many of the larger mining companies are reported interested. First discovery as previously mentioned was made by Felix Roche. The Department of Mines is sending J. E. Thompson, one of its geologists, into the area.

Shares of Purdy Mica Mines were recently called for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The company's property consists of 37 unpatented claims at Eau Claire, Mattawan and Olrig townships, 13 miles northwest of Mattawa, Sudbury mining division. Mica processing plants are operated at North Bay and Mattawa. Since commencement of operations in November, 1942, it is reported the mine has produced approximately 635 tons of block mica. A net profit of $114,919, or 5.74 cents per share was made in the first six months of 1944. The company is capitalized at 2,000,000 shares, all of which are issued.

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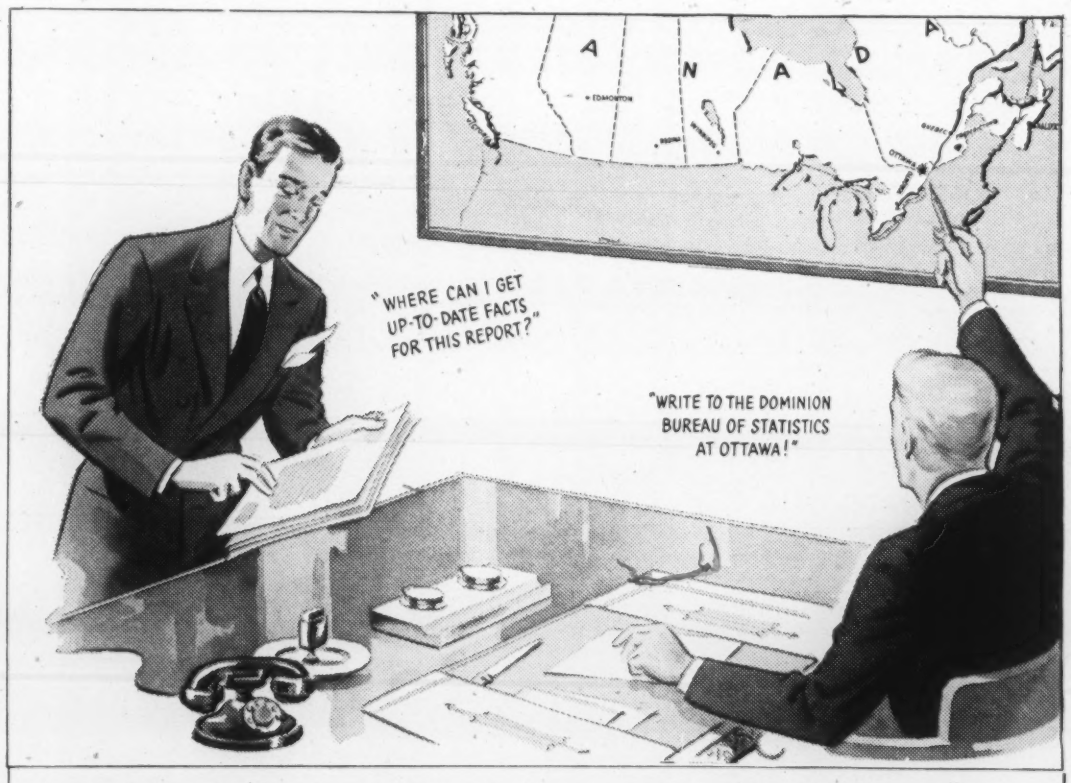

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Every Canadian business man will find information of vital importance to his business in the industrial, financial, trade, employment and other reports issued by the Bureau.

Requests for published reports or for other information should be addressed to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa. All inquiries will be promptly and courteously answered.

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